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PEACE CERTAIN.

A Treaty Signed by Thiers, Favre, and Bismarck.

ITS TERMS NOT YET MADE PUBLIC.

The Prussians to Enter Paris To-Morrow.

Impeachment of Napoleon to be Demanded by the "Left."

A TREATY SIGNED.

Its Nature a Profound Secret—Peace Considered as Certain—The Prussians to Enter Paris on Monday.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A dispatch from Versailles, dated at midnight, Friday, the 24th, says:

"M. THIERS, M. FAVRE, and Count BISMARCK held a long conference on Friday.

Terms of peace were agreed upon, but their exact nature is yet a profound secret. It is only known that they resemble the previous accounts, and are to be submitted on Saturday to the Consultative Committee.

Peace is certain.

The armistice is not to be prolonged.

The Prussians will enter Paris on Monday."

Speculations on the Negotiations at Versailles—All Sorts of Reports—The Commercial Treaty Question.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A dispatch from Paris, 25th, says: "It is said that M. THIERS accepts the principle of territorial cession; but is trying to save Metz. Count BISMARCK agrees to leave that fortress to France, but Gen. MOLTKE objects."

Great anxiety is felt in the north of France on the subject of peace negotiations. Everything is in readiness to inundate the country.

A peaceful solution of the Alsace question is possible.

A special dispatch from Paris to the *Times* says that the French object more to the form than to the substance of the Prussian terms. The preliminaries have been assented to, but the conditions and stipulations of the treaty of peace have not yet been agreed upon. The French are endeavoring to obtain the abandonment of certain distressing conditions. The treaty of peace is, however, regarded in Paris as signed.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—M. THIERS went to Versailles, yesterday, and after his return consulted the Commission of Fifteen. It is believed that negotiations were resumed today. It is said the present difficulty is respecting a treaty of commerce. The newspapers oppose the Prussians' alleged intention of imposing a commercial treaty upon France.

The *Temps* says the annual product of the landed property of France will not for a long time exceed thirteen milliards of francs. An indemnity of one milliard of thalers is therefore excessive.

No Session of the Assembly Today—Waiting for the Treaty.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 25.—MM. THIERS, FAVRE and PICARD have not yet arrived here. The departure of M. THIERS from Paris even has not yet been announced, and it is generally concluded that the Assembly will not meet to-morrow and that the armistice will be prolonged for forty-eight hours.

IMPEACH NAPOLEON.

Proposition of Louis Blanc, Victor Hugo, and Rochefort of the "Left."

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The *Daily News* has the following news from Paris, 24th: MM. LOUIS BLANC, VICTOR HUGO and HENRI ROCHEFORT, members of the Radical Left of the Assembly, will present to that body a motion demanding the impeachment of NAPOLEON.

The *Telegraph* has a Versailles special announcing that a movement for the concentration of the German armies toward the south has commenced. The same dispatch says it is stated at Versailles that the French regiments near Bordeaux are composed of excellent material. The Prussians continue to levy contributions in the Departments, and imprison the authorities who refuse to pay them.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Complaint of President Grant—The French Ambassador in England—The Next German Ambassador to France.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The *Temps* says the sympathetic words of President GRANT'S Message toward the German Empire are a painful surprise to the French democracy.

The *Echo du Nord* protests against the theory of revenge as but the opinion of a faction, and contrary to the interests of the nation and of progress.

The Duke of BROGLIE presented his credentials to the Queen, yesterday, as Ambassador of France.

ROME, Feb. 24.—The *Liberté* announces that Herr VON ARNIM, the Prussian Minister to Rome, has been summoned to Versailles, and will probably be appointed German Ambassador to Paris after the conclusion of peace.

Etienne Arago's Mission to Italy—Garibaldi Again Invited to the Assembly.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—M. ETIENNE ARAGO'S mission to Italy is, it is now announced, to reclaim the material left at Rome at the departure of the French army of occupation.

The Radicals have again invited Gen. GARIBALDI to take his seat in the National Assembly.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—M. POUYER-QUERTIER has been appointed Minister of Commerce.

AMERICA TO FRANCE.

The "Worcester" to Sail at Once—Her Commander's Orders—Loading the Steamer at Boston.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The commanding officer of the steamer *Worcester*, designated by the Navy Department to carry supplies contributed for the French sufferers by the war, reported, yesterday, for sailing orders. He has been directed to go to sea as soon as his lading is complete, and to report at Plymouth to Mr. EDWARD DWIGHT, representative of the Boston Committee, and to confer with him as to the French port at which the supplies shall be left. The passage will be made under steam, and the vessel will reach Europe in about two weeks. The *Worcester* on her return will take on board at Liverpool some valuable ordnance, surrendered to the United States as a legacy of the rebellion.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The loading of the steamer *Worcester* with supplies for France was finished today, but she may not be in readiness to sail before Wednesday next.

OUR NEIGHBOR'S CLAIMS.

Debate in the Dominion Parliament on the Work of the High Commission—Sir A. T. Galt Supports his Resolutions Regarding the Fisheries—Speech of Sir John A. McDonald on the Rights of Canada—Relations With the Mother Country and With the United States.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 25.—A highly-important debate took place in Parliament last night.

Sir A. T. GALT, in bringing up his resolutions respecting the Fisheries Joint High Commission, supported them in a speech of considerable length. He said he was impressed with its importance, and thought the House should support the Government in every way in its power. He did not think the Imperial Government would act dishonorably, but in its desire to settle the matters with the United States might attach too little value to our rights and interests. The United States would indeed rather see us made dependent upon them than receive any money indemnity for the *Alabama* claims. Our fishery regulations had been regarded with jealousy by the Imperial Government, and the dispatch of Earl KIMBERLY was, in some respects, very vague. He considered that the Fenian raid claims of Canada were stronger than the *Alabama* claims, and it would have been expected that the Imperial Government would have responded more cordially to our request and have those claims pressed on the United States Government; but the dispatches were not satisfactory, and he held that the House should express its opinion to the Imperial Government, rather than let it assume that we were perfectly satisfied. He pointed out that the Joint Commission had been suggested by Mr. ADAMS on the 12th of May, 1866. The proposal of the commission should not come from Canada, for it would tend to weaken our position and call on contestants to arbitrate upon our right. He referred to the tone of President GRANT'S last message. He expected that England would have said something about it. The Imperial and Canadian Governments appeared to be in accord up to a period in 1870, and since that time the Canadian Government had been ignored. He held that the rights of Canada to the three mile limit and headlands, should be asserted and maintained, but was afraid they would be considered of secondary importance to those of the Empire. He thought that the House should assert that our rights were of paramount importance, and it would be criminal weakness to allow them to slip out of our grasp. He utterly repudiated the idea that this country should be subordinated to the United States, and hoped that Canada would not be placed in a position of inferiority to that great republic.

SPEECH OF SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD was glad that these resolutions were not brought forward in a hostile sense, and without a full sense of the responsibility resulting therefrom. The only question was whether the honorable gentleman was really strengthening the hands of himself (MACDONALD) on the Commission. For his part he did not believe that it would strengthen his hands to allow the Americans to believe that we had any distrust of our mother country. He did not believe that it would strengthen his hands if it could be thrown up to him that the House of Commons of Canada was afraid our interests would be sacrificed by the mother country. Of all things in the world they should avoid the expression of distrust. He was satisfied of the honor of the statesmen who now swayed the destinies of England, and that they would not for any consideration of peace or quiet settle the questions between England and the United States at a sacrifice to the interests of Canada. There was no fear that the pledge that had been made by the Government of England would be broken. He referred to the pledge made to the Canadian representatives some years ago, one of which representatives was Sir A. T. GALT, that the whole strength of the empire would be put forth to protect Canada, if necessary. Were we to believe that England would be false to her pledges for fear of war? This Government had taken their position last year on the fishery question because they received the support of Her Majesty's Government and the support of the fleet. This Government had made certain concessions at the instance of the Imperial Government, which was engaged at that time in negotiations with the United States in a matter on which depended peace or war. Would it have been right for Canada to have thrown difficulties in the way by driving off every American fisherman and thus adding irritation to that which already existed? We had not abandoned our rights, but Government felt, and still feel, the inconvenience of having rights which we were afraid to enforce from year to year: and therefore this Government instructed Mr. CAMPBELL to ask for a mixed Commission to settle the question. He believed that if we vigorously excluded fishermen from the three-mile line, we would so protect our rights as virtually to exclude all foreign fishermen by making their fishing unprofitable. The honorable member for Sherbrooke had said that if we would not enforce the policy of licensing, we could not enforce the policy of exclusion. Such was not the case. It required a vast amount of trouble to overhaul every vessel and examine her license, whereas by simply stating that foreign vessels should not come within a three-mile limit we could enforce our rights. Sir A. T. GALT himself was a member of the Government when the reciprocity ended, and was a party to the order issued by the Canadian Government that from that time American fishermen in our waters should be regarded as trespassers, and it was to meet the wishes of Her Majesty's Government that the license system was adopted. Nova Scotia protested, pointing out the evils that would arise from it. Notwithstanding the protest of Nova Scotia, the Newfoundland and New-Brunswick Provinces yielded their opinions to the wish of Her Majesty's Government. The license system proved a failure, and the only way that remained to maintain our rights was to exclude foreign fishermen from our waters. That policy was adopted and proved wholly successful.

After referring to the dispatches leading to the appointment of the Commission, he contended that a subsequent enlargement of the Commission would not in any way affect the interests of Canada. A settlement of the *Alabama* claims themselves was of great importance to the interests of Canada, it was an indication of the spirit of England that in a settlement of these claims Canada would have a voice. Great as might be our desire to defend the fisheries, great as our loss would be if we lost them, war between England and the United States out of the *Alabama* claims would inflict a far greater loss upon Canada; therefore he rejoiced that the Commission had been enlarged so as to include the *Alabama* claims, because those claims once settled we might confidently expect a long period of peace with the United States. It opened up a new era of prosperity for Canada. He was glad the United States took the opportunity of having the *Alabama* claims brought before this Commission. For the first time in the history of the Colonial Empire, it now happened that a Canadian was asked to sit on a Commission that was to deal with Imperial questions. If these resolutions were passed he would go to Washington merely as a delegate, and have no voice in its deliberations. The first thing to discuss would be, what were our rights; next, how they were to be enforced; and, third, what compensation we should receive in return for any right we might yield. What would be said in England if Earl DE GREY, before he left, was fettered by orders of Parliament as to our three miles limit? He believed that three miles of sea from our shores was as much ours as three miles of sea on each side of England. England would not yield these three miles belonging to Canada without the consent of Canada. England, which looked with displeasure on the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine against the wishes of the people, would not consent that our land should be taken from us. The suggestion of the Washington Commission could not be made law unless ratified by the Parliament of Canada, so that there was no risk in the matter. He hoped Sir A. T. GALT, at the end of the discussion, would have attained his object, and feel assured that our rights were of first-rate importance, and would not be surrendered without our own consent.

THE MOTION WITHDRAWN.

Sir A. T. GALT finally withdrew the motion, and after some remarks from Messrs. FORTIN and ROBITAILLE, in which they testified that American fishermen had molested Canadian fishermen and farmers, the discussion closed.

DEPARTURE OF THE CANADIAN COMMISSIONER.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD leaves on Tuesday morning for Washington. It is rumored that it is proposed to adjourn Parliament until November, to allow the Premier to attend on the Commission; but it is understood that the business of the House will go on in his absence. The High Commission now at Washington are invited to Ottawa when their labors have terminated.

THE COAL PANIC.

The Miners and the Monopolists Still Obstinate.

Improbability of an Immediate Compromise.

The Situation Yesterday—Statements of a Coal Merchant and a Miner—The Latest Condition of the Market.

The sensational topic of the day is unquestionably about the scant supply and exorbitant prices of coal. This is under discussion everywhere. At all places of public resort, on the cars and other vehicles of travel, the boats, and in every place of business, this subject receives attention. Not a few persons have become unduly exercised, and made hasty purchases at extraordinary rates, in anticipation of a further advance. The situation, however, has not materially changed since our last report. The moderate stock on hand at the various yards and depots has rapidly diminished, and will soon be exhausted. Possibly in some instances the supply may hold out until the end of next week. Beyond that time there is no probable source of replenishment. There are about 140 yards in this City. Several of these are now entirely empty. The price of stove coal in the middle of November was $7 per ton, retail. In January, it was $8; Feb. 1, $8 50; Feb. 2, $9 60; Feb. 18, $10; Feb. 20, $10 50; Feb. 22, $11; Feb. 24, $12; Feb. 25, $13 to $14.

THE SITUATION YESTERDAY.

JAY GOULD, President of the Erie Railway Company, states by circular that the Company will supply coal from its mines to consumers on the line of the road at $7 a ton, delivered at Port Jervis. It is a soft, bituminous coal, and the supply is said to be limited.

Although no business of any importance was transacted at the various coal head-quarters yesterday, they were busy centres. A constant stream of applicants poured in and out, asking for coal. Of course there was none to give. Information was freely extended, but the substance of it was uncertain. Telegraphic communication between the coal kings here and at the several mining districts was constantly maintained, and all the old and several new points of the difficulty were freely discussed. A great many private dispatches were exchanged. Some of these were directly with the leaders of the miners' unions. The substance of their manifestoes was against all compromise. The Union, since receiving the Schuylkill members, is the greatest monopoly of labor ever attempted in this country. If the miners' plea is correct, they have in former times been helpless in the power of the capitalists. Now they present a formidable front, that encircles the entire Pennsylvania mining district like a line of battle—as indeed it is.

The struggle is really between two great monopolies of the miners on the one side, against the capitalists upon the other. The railroad combination appears on the field as a third force, allied with the coal companies. Letters from all parts of the country are overwhelming the offices of the companies here, like an avalanche. Country dealers are in an agony of apprehension, and demand a supply at any hazard and at almost any price. Manufacturers are especially anxious. Many of them will suffer serious loss in failing to make up their stock of goods for the Spring market, besides the damage to their machinery from protracted disuse. Iron-workers will be forced to close very promptly unless an ample supply of fuel can be obtained at reasonable prices. Many in the State of Pennsylvania have already ceased operations. These and others write, earnestly asking the coal companies to hold on. "This is a golden opportunity that may not be presented again in years. If these outrageous demands are submitted to now, they will ruin the entire business of the country. When employes dictate to employers, then the right, discretion and judgment of the property-owner is destroyed. It is a serious loss in dollars and cents to us all every day. But this is cheaper in the end, if we all sustain each other and triumph, than to fail ignominiously. Do not succumb." A score of such letters, from large manufacturers, were received yesterday. A number of furnaces are preparing to "blow out" next week, if this state of affairs shall continue.

WHAT THE COAL KINGS SAY.

The loss to the coal-carrying railroads is tremendous, and must tell heavily against the next dividends. The Delaware and Lackawanna Company state that it is almost impossible for them to obtain enough fuel for their locomotives. The brakemen on the discontinued coal-trains were yesterday "dismounted" and sent to the companies' mines to delve for coal. They secured but a few car-loads before the miners came down upon them *en masse* and frightened them away. The officers deny emphatically that any loaded coal-trains have been moving over the road or into Hoboken during the past three days. The Pennsylvania Company make a similar declaration. All of them state in support of their plea that this state of affairs has not been used as a speculation, that they could, but did not, anticipate the crisis by providing a large stock. On the contrary, their receptacles were nearly exhausted when the shock came. A President of one of the largest companies yesterday said: "Sir, the public lay charges at our door that are exceedingly unjust. I am a conscientious man, and were I connected with any plot—as this is alleged to be—to oppress the poor and embarrass the prosperity of the whole country, I could not live. The very shame of the reflection would kill me. I speak for all my colleagues when I say that we mean right. We want justice done to all. Compromising with these men is ruinous to the whole principle of trade. The point is no more or less than this: They are obliged to earn their bread by labor; we are obliged to live by another kind of labor; they work on our capital; they must work; they merely stop to force us to do as they wish—to do what would end in bankruptcy to all. We are glad to pay them all that we can for their work. I acknowledge that the remedy seems severe. But it is the only one, and the public will be satisfied in the end that our present attitude is perfectly just."

THE MINERS' DEFENSE.

The miners are, apparently, just as earnest and conscientious in their views. Although as a class they lack the education and accomplishments that grace the majority of the capitalists, they have a fair knowledge of ordinary matters, and discern the point of a question that affects their business, quite as readily as many of their opponents. It is asserted that they are generally less addicted to dissipation and violent quarrels than some other laborers on their so-called level. However that may be, disinterested persons say it, and more to their credit, that in this contest no violence is to be used, and protracted inaction alone will be relied upon for success. Yesterday a committee of the Schuylkill Miners' Union was appointed to receive any communications that the Company might choose to send. A similar committee of the Scranton miners is said to have called upon the Chief Agent. A report of the visit was sent here, but nothing was accomplished for either party. One of the shaft "bosses" was in this city yesterday, but in no official capacity. He spoke freely of the situation, and seemed disposed to tell the exact truth without fear or favor. "It's a long story, ours is, Sir, and we don't have as smooth a tongue as you newspaper men. But we can tell the truth just as straight. Afore we had these 'ere unions, we were no better nor slaves, Sir, not a bit. These rich coal and railroad men would work us like horses. They would give us just what they had a mind to, and that wasn't much, I tell you; only enough for 'vittles' and clothes. They would do the same now if they could. But now we've got pretty near 150,000 men banded together. We stick to each other. We've saved money out of our wages every week. We've got something to fall back on, and we are going to hold out. This is going to be a long strike. We've all put our hearts in it. Our votes make the rulers. Our labor makes the money that these few rich men gobble up. All we want is our fair share, and a square honest deal. A good many of us 'go on the square,' and we do it now in this. But we don't mean to slave our days and years under ground, in the bowels of the earth, if we can help it. If you think eight hours a day of such work is not enough, just try it yourself, Sir. I ain't no committee man, Sir. I'm only a private member. I aint afraid to tell just what I think, and I've told it to you."

THE USURIOUS RETAILERS.

The more honorable portion of the retailers in this City have not taken undue advantage of this sudden panic in the coal traffic. Some of these have even sold to the poor at $8 per ton. As a general rule, the prices range from $12 to $14 50 per ton for the poorest and best qualities. There has been an immense drain on the stock in the yards. Many people became alarmed at the prospective advance, and eagerly purchased, thinking it better to anticipate panic prices next week. The gas companies have sold large quantities of coke. It is not expensive, and, on the whole, excellent fuel. It has somewhat advanced in price. Wood has also gone up $2 a cord. Several greedy retailers endeavored to purchase all the Cumberland coal that they could find in Baltimore, and make a "corner" on it here. A purchasing committee went on and telegraphed that the plan would work if transportation could be arranged. But the shipping merchants put up freight charges so high as to destroy the "corner" plan, which fell through—as it deserved. If people will use coke, chips, cinders and other substitutes, without attempting to purchase much coal, and thus get along for a few days, the difficulty may soon be over. Cumberland coal, which is something like the soft English coal, can be used in almost any stove. But unless the pipe is long and the draft strong enough to carry off the smoke, it does not burn freely. It is very good for cooking or heating purposes, and quite as economical as other coal. There is but little in the market. It retails at from $9 to $10. It is principally used for steam-engines.

The Condition in Luzerne County—Action of the Railway Companies.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican, Feb. 25.

There have been important developments in the coal troubles within the past few days, and which will be the means, probably, of precipitating the final struggle within a short time. We yesterday morning published the result of the meeting of the coal operators, carrying companies and iron manufacturers, held in Philadelphia on Thursday. At this meeting was determined upon what should be the action of the operators, and the resolutions passed indicate the ultimatum of the operators in each region. As we and our readers are most directly interested in matters concerning this region, we may properly confine ourselves to the propositions of the three large companies in this valley. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and Pennsylvania Coal Company, are to continue their previous offer—eighty-six cents per Diamond car—with "the right to modify so as to correspond as nearly as possible with any changes that may be made in rates paid in the other regions." This, in short, leaves the matter just as it was on the 1st day of December, and so far as any action of the companies, the Miners' Union, or the miners individually is concerned, we are no nearer resumption than before. We have had two meetings of the General Council of the M. & L. B. A., two meetings of the corporations of coal carriers and operators, and any number of region and district meetings, and yet no nearer terms than heretofore, unless the necessities of the men are becoming more pressing, and we are that much nearer resumption in consequence. The companies have put themselves square upon their first offer and propose to stand by it. The men are not yet reduced to the necessity of accepting the terms which they rejected in December. At the meeting of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western men held at Hyde Park on Thursday a committee was appointed to call upon the proper representatives of the Company, with a view to effect an honorable compromise. This Committee is composed of nine miners, and they will perform their duty today. It is not likely that anything will be accomplished by such a conference, because the companies are not ready yet to yield anything. It is reported that the men in Schuylkill and Carbon Counties are likely to accept the terms proposed by the operators and that work will be resumed there within a few days. If work should be resumed extensively in Schuylkill County, will the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company reduce their freight rates so as to make it possible to ship the coal when it is mined? This is an important question to the southern portions of the State which are supplied over that road. Unless freights are reduced on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company can ship and sell their coal at rates that would ruin the Schuylkill operators as well as the individual operators in other parts of the anthracite regions.

The Supply—The Condition of Affairs and Prospects in the Schuylkill Regions.

From the Pottsville Miners' Journal, Feb. 25.

The quantity sent by rail for the week was 10,533 tons, against 42,209 for the corresponding week last year. The whole supply for the week was 41,601 tons, against 202,597 for the corresponding week last year—loss, 166,788 tons. The supply for the year to date is 1,036,448 tons, against 1,796,430 tons to same period last year. Decrease this year, 759,882 tons. As the supply in 1869 was 271,705 tons ahead of the previous year to date, and behind this year so far 759,982 tons, it makes the loss compared with 1868, 1,031,000 tons in round numbers.

A meeting of the Committees of the A. B. of T. and W. B. A. has been called to meet to-day in Pottsville. Our impression is that the proposition will be accepted by the W. B. A., and work will be resumed, at least partially, in Schuylkill County on or about the 1st of March. As soon as the basis is generally accepted, the rates of tolls to correspond will be promulgated by the Reading Company, and the embargo of high freights removed.

The river is now free of ice at Philadelphia, and the supply, now amounting to 15,000 or 20,000 tons, can be shipped to New-York. It is difficult, however, to get vessels to Boston and other Eastern ports.

There is no excuse now for not going to work. If the proposition made by the meeting held in Philadelphia is not acceptable, it must be from other motives than the public good. If the leaders should oppose it, the operators had better treat directly with the men, and a sufficient number of collieries will go to work to supply places where coal is scarce; but it is doubtful whether there will be any change in tolls on the lines until the terms are accepted by the organizations. It therefore becomes the duty of all those members of the W. B. A. who desire to put a stop to the present state of affairs to use their influence to resume on the terms offered, as none other will be offered under any circumstances. It is a fair compromise between both parties to suit the state of the trade.

Coal also has been bought up by rings in some cities, and they are putting up the prices very high. These men are no doubt free-traders, and do it for the purpose of having the duty removed on foreign coal, after the 4th of March, when the new Congress assembles. A bill for said purpose is now pending in Congress, which will not be reached this session, but can be called up immediately after the 4th of March, and will be passed if the present difficulties are not adjusted by that time. This is a very important consideration, and every man who attempts to prolong them contributes to bringing about such a result.

Bituminous coal has not advanced yet at the shipping ports, but these speculators will also buy that up too if they can accomplish their object.

A great deal has been published abroad about the state of the coal markets, and the quantity likely to be produced. Many of their statements have been promulgated by the ignorant leaders of the W. B. A. For instance, PARKER, the blacksmith, said at a meeting, that the market would take 16,000,000 tons anthracite in 1871, and we could produce 22,000,000 tons anthracite in 1871, making a surplus of 6,000,000 tons. This is only about 3,000,000 tons out of the way. We sent to market in 1870 15,368,437 tons. The market will take, in addition, at fair rates, about 1,300,000 to 1,500,000 increase in 1871. With all the mines working in the usual way, without pushing, (and there will be no necessity to push them this year,) we can produce not over 3,500,000 increase over last year's supply. This would leave about 1,000,000 tons surplus to dispose of, and three weeks additional stoppage to the usual stoppages during the season, would remove the surplus anthracite coal. With anthracite at high rates, there would be but little demand over 1870. We are speaking of the coal shipped to market, which does not include the consumption in the coal regions. These calculations are based on a $2 50 basis for coal, and corresponding low rates of transportation by the carrying companies.

If coal should fall below $2 25 on the average at Port Carbon, a number of the smaller collieries could not keep in operation, and would have to suspend.

This is the real state of the coal trade. The increase, however, will depend in a great measure on the number of furnaces and iron works that may have to suspend. They are the great consumers of coal, and if many are compelled to suspend, they would remain idle until the iron trade improves, which is far from being in a prosperous condition now, and the accounts from Europe are of a similar character.

Reply of President Gowen to the Working Men's Benevolent Association.

President GOWEN, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, has published a reply to the statements of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, in which he says:

"It is a shameful thing to endeavor to keep 20,000 men in idleness, and their families in want, by representing that an attack is being made upon their organization when nothing of the kind exists. All I demand is that you shall not insist upon wages so high as to make it impossible to produce coal at the prices which it will bring in the market, and that you shall not resort to strikes and suspensions in order to produce a scarcity of coal and force prices beyond what manufacturers and consumers can afford to pay. Had your Association adhered to the basis agreed upon by its delegates last November, and continued at work, there would have been no difficulty; we should have had a tolerably fair Winter's business, and the Spring trade would now be commencing, with everybody at work, and all earning something to keep soul and body together. But instead of pursuing this course, your society repudiated the agreement or recommendation of its delegates, joined the men of the upper regions in the suspension, and demanded the three-dollar basis as a minimum. Certain it is that the blame of the present condition of affairs must rest upon your organization. Even now, if you would show some disposition to meet this question fairly, and would offer to abide by the terms fixed upon last November, and agreed to by yourself and other delegates, I would show that I am the friend of the working men, by using all my efforts to bring about a resumption."

The Workmen Reject the Proffered Terms—No Prospect of a Resumption of Mining Operations—Boston Has a Large Supply on Hand.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 25.—A meeting of the Committees of the Anthracite Board of Trade and Working Men's Benevolent Association was held here this morning, when the Committee of Working Men refused to accept the terms offered by the former. Their object is to reopen negotiations, which will not be attained. The basis now rejected is the one they voted unanimously to accept last November, and which, it is said, was ratified by all the divisions of the organizations. Everything is at sea, and there is no telling when a resumption of mining in this region will take place. It is difficult to obtain any information as to when the men will resume, but the prevailing opinion among coal men is that the men will not resume within a month, unless the $3 basis is paid them.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The coal panic has not yet reached Boston to any extent, a full month's supply, and probably more, being on hand. Prices are unsettled, but not in excess of about $12 per ton. The unusually mild weather, with proper economy, it is believed, will prevent distress in any quarter.

Fear of Outrages by the Miners—They Threaten to Throw Trains off the Track and Saw the Stringers of Bridges.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 25.—There are grave fears here of outrages by the miners. They have threatened to throw trains off the track of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. One day this week a frog was plugged by a stick of wood, but it was fortunately discovered in time to prevent an accident. The Reading Company have about sixty bridges within a radius of twenty miles of Pottsville. Guards are stationed on all these bridges constantly, to prevent any attempt at destruction by the miners. A locomotive, carrying an armed guard, is constantly patrolling the road above this place, and every precaution is being taken to guard against outrages by the infuriated miners, who have sworn to be revenged for the doubling of tolls on this road. Some of them have threatened to saw the stringers of the bridges nearly through from the under side, and trust to a train breaking through when passing over the bridge.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Saturday, Feb. 25, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	29.94	67	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Baltimore	29.95	55	N. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Boston, Mass.	29.79	42	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.80	35	S.	Gentle.	Hazy.
Charleston	30.06	64	S.	Brisk.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.64	25	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	29.85	41	N. E.	V. Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	29.86	40	E.	V. Gentle.	L. Rain.
Cleveland	29.91	39	..	Calm.	Cloudy.
Corinne	29.76	32	..	Calm.	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.84	37	S. W.	V. Gentle.	Fair.
Duluth, Minn.	29.98	31	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.76	39	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Key West	30.08	74	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Knoxville, Tenn	29.80	61	W.	V. Gentle.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla.	30.01	68	S. W.	V. Gentle.	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.88	36	S. W.	V. Gentle.	Fair.
Nashville	29.76	52	E.	Gentle.	H. Rain.
New-York	29.85	46	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Omaha	29.95	31	N.	Brisk.	Clear.
Oswego	29.86	36	S. W.	V. Gentle.	Clear.
Philadelphia	29.89	53	W.	.....	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	29.94	44	N. W.	V. Gentle.	Cloudy.
Portland, Me.	29.71	42	E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Rochester, N. Y.	29.92	38	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
San Francisco	30.52	51	N. W.	....	Clear.
Savannah	30.01	64	S.	Brisk.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	29.74	38	N. E.	Brisk.	H. Rain.
St. Paul, Minn.	30.01	24	..	Calm.	Clear.
Toledo, O.	30.01	40	..	Calm.	Cloudy.
Washington	29.85	50	..	Calm.	Cloudy.
Wilmingt'n, N. C.	30.01	64	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Norfolk	29.90	57	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
New-London	29.82	42	N. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Mt. Washington	28.50	13	N. W.	Gale.	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Synopsis of the Weather Reports—Prognostications Therefrom.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25—4:35 P. M.

SYNOPSIS.

The storm which yesterday passed over the lakes into Canada is today followed by a diminution of pressure and rains advancing from Texas plains. Lowest barometer is now at Nashville and Memphis, and the maximum pressure is in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin; thence diminishing as we proceed to the north and east. It is now raining lightly from Indiana to New-Jersey. Fresh south-west winds on the Gulf coast. On the Atlantic and lakes fresh and gentle south-west winds prevail. The temperature is rising on the north and east of the storm centre.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that a decided fall of the barometer will be experienced on the lower lakes and East Atlantic, followed by thick winds on Sunday night. Fair weather is indicated for the Gulf.

Sentences in the Hudson County Court.

The following sentences have been pronounced on persons convicted in the Hudson County Court during the term by Judge RANDOLPHE: PETER FREY, larceny, County Farm six months; JOHN MCNEILL, larceny of tea, same sentence; WILLIAM HENDERSON and RICHARD OWENS, attempting to rob a jewelry store in Jersey City, State Prison two years; EDWARD WILSON, larceny of the silver snuff-box of the late Gen. WRIGHT, County Penitentiary for one year; HENRY CLARKE, pocket picking, State Prison two years; JAMES BOUCHER and ROBERT JOICE, atrocious assault on PATRICK GREELEY, a saloon keeper, State Prison one year; GEORGE HAAS, assault with intent to commit a rape, County Penitentiary six months: WILLIAM EHLERS, theft of a pocket-book containing $100, County Jail six months.

ROBERT BEGGS, the assistant of Mr. BRADY, proprietor of the Jersey City Skating Rink, who was convicted of an assault upon a colored young man named ROBERT RAY, by forcibly ejecting him from the premises after he had purchased a ticket, was fined $1 and costs.

Decision in Bankruptcy by Judge Blatchford.

In re THEODORE H. VITTERLEIN and BERNHARD T. VITTERLEIN, bankrupts. An order was granted for the examination of the bankrupts on the application of FATMAN & Co., which was excepted to on the grounds: first, that the register had no authority to grant an order for the examination of the bankrupts either by statute or rule; secondly, that the order granted, as it recites on application, should have been a verified application in writing; thirdly, that the order is on the face of it defective, in that it does not purport to be on the application of the creditor who has proved his claim. The first objection was answered in effect that the register had authority to order an examination; the second was disposed of on the case of SOLIS, (Bankrupts Register, vol. 4, No. 3, p. 18;) and the third objection had no force, because the order recited, that the parties upon whose application the order was issued had duly proved their debt. The decision of Register ALLEN was approved by Judge BLATCHFORD.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Terrible Colliery Explosion in the South of Wales.

Fifty Dead Bodies Already Taken From the Mine.

Destructive Fire at the Boston House of Correction—Forgers Held to Trial and Murderers Arraigned in Massachusetts—A Man Taken From Jail in Kentucky by Masked Men—Drawing of the Hamilton, Ohio, Opera-House Lottery, &c.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A Terrible Colliery Explosion in Wales—Fifty Dead Bodies Already Found—Queen of Spain Convalescent—Change in the Italian Cabinet—Eight Days Allowed Tunis for Apology.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—A terrible colliery explosion occurred today in South Wales. Fifty dead bodies have already been taken from the mine.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The *Times*, of today, states that the health of the Queen of Spain has improved considerably.

FLORENCE, Feb. 12.—Señor DEL FACO has been appointed Minister of Justice in the Italian Cabinet.... The *Italie* (newspaper) says that Señor VENOSTA has granted to HUSSEIN BEY a delay of eight days. If at the expiration of that time his instructions from the Tunisian Government are unsatisfactory, an Italian squadron will sail for Tunis.

FIRES.

Buildings Destroyed Connected With the House of Correction at South Boston, Mass.—Loss $75,000—Woolen Factory Burned in Ohio—Destruction of Stores at Ellenville, N. Y., and at Great Falls, N. H.—Losses Elsewhere.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The chapel, tailor-shop and brush factory connected with the Suffolk County House of Correction, in South Boston, were destroyed by fire early this morning. Ninety sewing-machines and other machinery were burned. The buildings destroyed were 100 feet from the main prison, which is fire-proof. The convicts—300 men and 100 women—were considerably frightened, but were finally quieted by the officers, who understood managing them. The fire was caused by a spontaneous combustion of oiled rags used for cleaning the sewing-machines. The loss to Suffolk County is $50,000; no insurance. W. W. EASTHAM'S brush manufactory was damaged to the extent of $25,000; fully insured.

TREMONT, O., Feb. 25.—P. C. DEAN'S woolen factory at Ballville, Ohio, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $30,000, with an insurance of only $6,000.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Feb. 25.—A fire last night at Ellenville, N. Y., burned the stores of JOHN CONNELLY, LOUIS MINEHOLD, MICHAEL MULLINS, and the dwellings of Dr. GIMPERT, Mrs. PENROSE, and JOHN THOMPSON. The loss is estimated at $25,000; partially insured.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—A fire in Great Falls, N. H., yesterday, destroyed a large brick building, on the corner of Main and Fore streets, occupied by LOCKE and HILL, dealers in drugs and groceries; SANBORN & FURNALD, dealers in furniture; PINKHAM & SAWYER, dealers in clothing, JOHN A. SMILIE, dealers in boots and shoes. The loss is $25,000; partly insured.

HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 25.—A fire occurred last night in a dilapidated frame building at the corner of Fourth and Diamond streets, belonging to WILLIAM J. TRAVER, which was totally destroyed with its contents. The occupants were FREDERICK SLUYTER, carriage-maker; THEODORE TRAVER, lime and cement, and CHAS. YAGER, patent shoe-brush manufacturer. The loss is about $4,000, and is nearly covered by insurance. The fire was caused by water coming in contact with the lime.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 25.—A fire in East Concord, this morning, destroyed HARPER'S carriage factory, together with the storehouse. Most of the finished carriages and sleighs were saved. The loss is $6,000; insurance, $3,000. DUNLAP'S spoke-mill and FARRAR'S dye-house were also burned. The loss is $2,000; insured.

PALMYRA, N. Y., Feb. 25.—At about 5 o'clock this afternoon a fire was discovered in the barn of the Butler Hotel, near the depot in this village, which soon communicated to a wooden building on the west, which was totally destroyed. The fire spread to the brick hotel on the east, kept by Mr. CRAIN, which was also burned to the ground. Two horses in the hotel stables were burned to death. There was no insurance on the buildings. The loss is about $15,000.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Boston Counterfeiters Held for Trial—Massachusetts Murderers Arraigned—The Webster Bank Embezzlement—A Drover Found Murdered in California—Miss Fair Arraigned for Killing Mr. Crittenden—No Jury in Filkins' Case.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The preliminary examination, today, of EVERETT J. OBER and JOHN H. HARVEY, two of the parties arrested last evening, charged with passing counterfeit money, resulted in holding them for trial. The counterfeits exhibited in Court were upon the Westchester County National Bank, at Peekskill, and were very good imitations. The detectives are positive that they are on the right track, and that the case is one of great magnitude.... JOHN MORAN and DENNIS CARNEY, the former indicted for the murder of Officer PACKARD, and the latter for killing his wife in Stoughton some months ago, were arraigned before the Supreme Court in Dedham, Mass., today. Both pleaded not guilty, and were remanded for trial.... The embezzlement at the Webster Bank amounts to $47,000. DANIELS, the cashier, who was implicated, has left the city.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—JOHN WOLF, a stock-drover from Arizona, was found murdered in the river near Los Angeles. His skull had been broken by a club.

Miss LAURA FAIR was arraigned today for the murder of A. P. CRITTENDEN, and pleaded not guilty.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 25.—No more jurors in the Filkins case were obtained today, and the Court adjourned until Monday afternoon. Thus far 107 talesmen have been examined, and only six jurors obtained.

Arrest of a Counterfeiter in Kentucky—A Man Accused of Murder Rescued from Jail by a Gang of Masked Men—Capture of an Express Robber at St. Louis—Suicide.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 25.—Today, in this city, the United States Marshal arrested PETER MCCARTNEY, a noted counterfeiter, who came here for the purpose of obtaining the release, on bail, of a confederate named LYONS, who is now in jail. MCCARTNEY was arrested as he entered the jail to see his friend.... A special dispatch from Frankfort to the *Commercial* to-night says: "About 2 o'clock this morning a band of twenty masked men entered the city, and proceeding to the jail, called to the jailer and told him they had a prisoner to be delivered to him. He opened the door, when they compelled him to give up the keys. They then took THOMAS SCROGGINS from his cell and carried him away. There was a guard of six armed men in an upper room of the Court-house, but some of the band had been detailed to prevent them from coming down. SCROGGINS is accused of the murder of a negro, and it is presumed his rescue from prison was in order to prevent the case from coming before the United States Court, the principal witnesses against him being negroes.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 25.—JACK FORD, a brakeman on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, was arrested at Jefferson City, yesterday, on a charge of being connected with the robbery of the United States Express Company, in August last, of $15,700, and in default of $5,000 bail was sent to jail. Other parties connected with the same robbery will probably be arrested in a few days. ....G. T. A. GIESECKE, a young German, blew out his brains with a pistol last night.

OPERA-HOUSE LOTTERY.

Drawing the Numbers at Hamilton, Ohio—The Lucky Figures—No. 28,889 Takes the Opera-House.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Feb. 25.—The drawing of the Hamilton Opera-house Lottery took place to-night, in the Opera-house auditorium, in presence of a large number of people. A committee consisting of eight prominent citizens of Ohio and Indiana, and headed by DAVID GIBSON, of Cincinnati, was chosen to superintend the drawing. Seventy-six prizes, the entire number in the scheme, and representing $140,000, were drawn. A large number of tickets which remained unsold were put into the wheel to the credit of the scheme. The impression is that the drawing was fairly conducted. The first prize was the Hamilton Opera-house, valued at $100,000; the second prize was $20,000 in cash, and the third $5,000. There were five prizes of $1,000 each, eight prizes of $500 each, and sixty prizes of $100 each.

The following numbers drew principal prizes: No. 28,889 drew the opera-house; No. 11,822 drew $20,000; No. 30,020 drew the $5,000; Nos. 49, 17,763, 5,822, 10,978, 19,159 won $1,000 each; Nos. 11,785, 28,683, 33,375, 33,320, 34,146, 34,470, 16,085 and 23,174 drew $500 each. The number drawing the capital prize was sent to the New-York agent, but whether it was sold or not is not yet known. The name of the holder of the ticket drawing $20,000 is not yet known.

TRADE WITH PORTUGAL.

Discriminating Duties Discontinued—A Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The following proclamation was issued today:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, satisfactory evidence was given to me on the 17th day of this month by the Government of Portugal, that the discriminating duties heretofore levied in the ports of Portugal on merchandise imported in vessels of the United States into said ports, from other countries than those of which said merchandise was the growth, production or manufacture, have been abolished, now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by an act of Congress of Jan. 7, 1824, and by an act in addition thereto of May 24, 1828, do hereby declare and proclaim that the discriminating duties heretofore levied in the ports of the United States upon merchandise imported in Portuguese vessels from country others than those of which such merchandise is the growth, produce, or manufacture, shall be, and are hereby suspended and discontinued; this suspension or discontinuance to take effect on and afer the said 17th day of this month, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of merchandise belonging to citizens of the United States from such discriminating duties shall be granted in the ports of Portugal.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

[L. S.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

The Dead-Lock in Indiana—The House to Adjourn from Day to Day Through the Session—Financial Measures in South Carolina—Restrictions on the Creation of State Debt.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 25.—The House met again this morning at 9 o'clock, but transacted no business and adjourned till Monday. A concurrent resolution was offered for an adjournment *sine die*, but the Speaker decided that it could not be entertained, stating that he considered the Senate a legal body, and as such could act on any laws that had been passed by the House previous to the resignation of the thirty-four members, and that he, as Speaker would sign any such laws when returned by the Senate. It was necessary therefore for the House to meet and adjourn from day to day until the constitutional limits of the session expire.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 25.—The State Senate today, by a large majority, passed to its second reading a bill repealing the act which gave the indorsement of the State to $4,000,000 of the Blue Ridge Railroad bonds.... The Senate has before it a bill creating a sinking fund of $100,000 yearly for the extinguishment of the State debt. The House of Representatives is engaged on a bill to convert the present debt into sterling bonds, and prohibiting the creation of any additional debt, unless with the ratification of two-thirds of a popular vote. The feeling of the Legislature is growing strong in favor of financial reform.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 25.—The House today adopted the Senate amendments to the Washington and Richmond bill, yeas 69, nays 36, and the bill is now a law.

Convention of Colored People in Tennessee—Outrages and Grievances—An Appeal for Protection.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 25.—The Colored State Convention was adjourned today, after four days' sessions. Resolutions were adopted declaring that nearly all the colored schools have been suspended outside of the largest cities on account of the outrages perpetrated on the teachers and the colored children; that they must look to the Federal Government for the means of education; that the wages of laborers are low, and consequently want and destitution prevail; that employers do not faithfully execute contracts; that life is unsafe; that colored men are killed for small offenses, and colored women are outraged. Congress is asked for protection.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—INOCENCIO CASANOVA, a passenger by the steamer *City of Mexico*, from New-York, has been forbidden to remain here, and ordered to re-embark.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 25.—M. L. MARKS, editor of the Elizabeth (N. J.) *Daily Herald*, has commenced a suit for $10,000 against JOHN A. WILSON, of that city, for assault and battery, and abusive language.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 25.—Accounts from the interior indicate that the wind-storm of Thursday night did much damage to the fences, farm-houses, &c., in its track.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—The ship *Galatia* and schooner *Peacock* were in collision, yesterday, in the harbor, and both damaged in the upper rigging.... The night of the 22d inst. was the coldest ever known in Los Angeles. There was a heavy frost in the city, and ice formed a few miles distant from town. The heavy rains have caused floods in Oregon.... The Sacramento *Union* reiterates the charge that the Central Pacific Railroad is charging the Government for freight double the amount charged to private citizens between San Francisco and Corinne.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

TO THE TIBER.

ON ITS LATE INUNDATION OF ROME.

Well done, old Flood, that, hiding a clear eye
Beneath thy yellow veil, dost wend among
Those epic hills and dales of seven-topped song,
To keep watch on the stone eternity
Whereof the mortal tenants die and die;
One more is gone, the deadliest of the long
Line, the foul vast of whose unmeasured wrong
Trined to its summit in the triple Lie
Of that thrice-cursed Crown. And thou, brave Flood,
Enterest a thousand years of carrion
To swill away the deeps of dung and blood,
And drown the garbaged tribes that stank thereon.
That so, at least, the new investiture
Be on clean threshold and a hearth-stone pure.

SYDNEY DOBELL.

—*In Saint Paul's Magazine.*

SONNET.

The bitter wind was blowing from the west,
The chill December sky was overhead,
Yet somewhere hovering o'er an unseen nest
I heard a lark's shrill treble: "Fool," I said,
"Canst thou be glad, when Spring is far away?
What pleasure in the bleak December day—
The barren ground, the leafless, shivering trees?"
He answered with a carol loud and long,
A bold bright challenge of defiant song,
"What though the wind be keen, the hedgerows freeze,
There burns a fire within this tiny breast,
Kindling my soul: joy will not let me rest—
I must be soaring ever; and they say
That he who soareth singeth all the way."

—*In Macmillan's Magazine.* E. D. S.

ELIZABETH'S NEW YEAR.

CHAPTER I.

"Poor Elizabeth, she will scarcely have a happy new-year!"

They were sitting by the fire on New-Year's eve, a group of five or six girls, telling stories to one another in the twilight. I, lying on a sofa at a little distance, believed myself near enough to them to avoid any appearance of intentional solitariness, but too far off to be obliged to listen to their idle talk. But when Barbara Myers whispered to her next neighbor her pitying remark about me, I heard instantly, and acknowledged the unintentional stab with a start and a thrill.

The speaker's glance had gone past me to the further window, where the fading light of the Winter's afternoon was still powerful enough to sketch out the figures of a man and woman standing together in the deep embrasure. But though her eyes, giving meaning to her words, had wandered whither, as she rightly guessed, my thoughts were fixed, she was quite conscious of my sudden movement; and added hurriedly, with a vain effort to divert my attention, "I don't care much for that story, Milly; I've heard it before, dozens of times. Tell us the legend of Rosewarne."

I had not been listening hitherto,—assuredly I did not listen now. It startled me to find I had betrayed myself to these young companions; to learn that I was wearing my heart upon my sleeve, and that others had already divined the cause of its pain. They knew it just as well as I. Penelope Seton had come; and my true love, who had seemed so true, had nothing more to say to me. It was only yesterday morning that she had arrived, a guest as I was, to spend the New-Year in his father's house; and in the afternoon they had walked in the park together; this morning they had been in the billiard-room for an hour alone; and now they stood talking low in the window, whilst I ate my heart.

She was his cousin; but what of that? We were no strangers, either he or I. He had met me often in my own home, though never before in his; we had been friends for long; and until yesterday morning, though I might not have admitted it to any one else—though he had never professed himself such to me in plain words—I had not doubted that Geoffrey Maynard was my true love.

But in two days, this grave stately creature with the brown hair, and large eyes opening slowly, as though the great white eyelids were too heavy a weight upon their glances, had changed all. He scarcely left her side; and I was alone—so lonely that these girls, these children, as I called them in the sudden age conferred by sorrow, could see how desolate I felt.

I was not hearkening at all to what Milly said, as she sat on the hearth-rug, with her half-sleepy, half-attentive audience round her; but my ears had been opened by the remark which I had overheard, to listen for any further observation that might be made concerning me, and some of the legend of Rosewarne flowed into them, as it were, against my will.

"In the days of Elizabeth," said the narrator, "the owner of Rosewarne was a man of great ambition, deeply immersed in the politics of the times. Naturally anxious to learn the result, for his personal fortunes, of certain intrigues in which he was engaged, he sought out a very wise man learned in the stars."

Then for a time I lost the thread, my senses fixing themselves upon the two distant figures standing so close together, the taller one bending to the other, with an intensity that closed them for a time to all nearer objects of sight or hearing. What relieved the strain I do not know—perhaps it spent itself; but becoming conscious once more of the voice beside me, I took up the story at the point where the Lord of Rosewarne, having found a very wise astrologer, built for him a high tower with an observatory at the top, a little door communicating with his private apartment, and—a feature apparently of some importance to the tale—a steep and winding staircase from the very top to the very bottom of the tower.

"From the very top to the very bottom," said the girl to her girlish audience, with the due emphasis of one relating a tale of horror.

Just at that moment some little current of air, some unintentional raising of a naturally penetrating voice, brought somehow to my ears, across the long dusty room, the words:

"I do assure you, dearest Pen—"

Barbara heard them too; she looked at me under her eyelids. But for that I should have got up and fled; but with her glance upon me, with her evident knowledge of what I felt, I dared not move. I lay still; and after a time became aware once more—though my wandering attention gave a strange incoherence to what I heard—of the progress of the legend, now drawing to its climax.

"With the proofs of treason in his hand he mounted to the astrologer's chamber, the chamber at the top of the tower. His face was changed, and dark with rage. * * * The old man expostulated, denied, appealed to his science, to the stars he had never misinterpreted, to justify him; yet—'Traitor and fool,' his patron cried in answer, 'was there no intimation of thine own fate writ in the heavens?' Then * * *"

The narrator's voice sank; and I, wearily conscious of the idle tale, rather than disposed to listen, heard no more until the words:

"In the gray of the morning they found him dead at the bottom of the stairs. And the Lord of Rosewarne said: 'Bury him there, like a dog, where he lies; for a very traitor and false loon was he.'"

"And did they bury him there?" cried one and another of her audience starting from their listening attitudes at the conclusion of the tale.

"So says the legend; and on stormy nights there are heard sounds of feet in desperate flight and pursuit, rushing from top to bottom of the narrow stairs. O, I assure you that is true; for Mary Warner, our nurse, who married the gate-keeper, told me she had heard the sounds herself more than once."

There was the rustle of a dress, and Penelope Seton stepped into the fire-light.

"What are you talking about?" she asked, bending forward with her hands on the shoulders of her two young cousins. The flame flickered over all her face and figure. She was very handsome; not all the ungenerous bitterness of woman's rivalry could blind me to that. Thirty years ago people did not disfigure their heads as they do now. Penelope's soft brown hair was all coiled simply at the back of her head, with the exception of one smooth weighty curl falling behind each ear. She had a pearly complexion—very little color, but of a strange transparency.

There was a melancholy in her expression which I had at first associated with a half-understood story hinted to me before her arrival, that a young man to whom she was attached had somehow got himself into great trouble. Now, seeing her willingness to accept consolation from one who should have been another girl's lover, I attributed the thoughtful air solely to the arch of her eyebrows, as Nature had drawn them on her smooth white forehead.

As she spoke, some one came to the back of my sofa.

"Tired, Elizabeth?" asked young Maynard softly, deprecatingly.

Whether it was grief or indignation that kept me silent, I do not know; but for a minute I could not speak. Then I rallied myself and answered lightly.

"I am 'creaming all over,' as your West-country people say. Your sister has been telling us heart-piercing stories about a poor old astrologer who was thrown down-stairs at Rosewarne. Where is Rosewarne?"

"About three miles from here," said Mildred.

"Only three miles! You must take me to see it, some of you."

"You can go to-morrow," said my little namesake, Bessie Maynard. "Geoffrey and Pen are going. I heard them talking about it."

I detected a swift glance of consternation from Miss Seton's eyes, directed over my head to where Geoffrey was standing behind me. How he looked I could not tell. The next instant Penelope turned her head away swiftly.

"O!" I said, when I could speak, "I won't disturb existing arrangements. We will have an independent expedition, and go some other day, Bessie, you and I."

"I won't go without Geoffrey," was the swift reply. "It is too dismal, and I'm afraid of the ghosts. Come now, Geoffrey, you'll take us, will you not?"

"Yes, to be sure," he answered; but he said it hesitatingly, and Penelope darted a reproachful look at him out of her large blue eyes.

I could say no more then, but I determined within myself that I would not go. The dressing-bell rang, and we had to separate. When I came down again the room was empty.

CHAPTER II.

I suppose Mr. Maynard's arguments overcame Penelope Seton's objections, whatever they may have been; for on the following morning his sister told me that we were all to go, after an early lunch, to Rosewarne. "All we girls, and Geoffrey, of course," she said.

He had been, ever since I came, our Squire of Dames; at first, I had thought, for my sake, but now evidently for Miss Seton's.

I told Mildred that I would rather stay at home, but as she and all the others pressed me hard, I had to yield and go. I need not have alarmed myself lest I should be in Geoffrey's way. From the first moment of starting he kept ahead with Penelope Seton; and calling to us that they would go on and get the keys, soon disappeared from view.

"They have gone the field way to the lodge," said Mildred Maynard. "We won't follow their example. The path will be wet, and Barbara says she hates stiles. We will go soberly round by the road."

By the road it was a good three miles; and though we were all good walkers, the cheerless afternoon was already fading when, having learned at the lodge-gate that Geoffrey and Miss Seton had preceded us with the keys, we came in sight of Rosewarne, a tall and gloomy pile, standing low and among trees. The snow lay on the roofs and window-ledges, on the couchant lions guarding the flight of steps that led to the hall door, and on the leaves of the thick laurel hedges that shut in the neglected parterre. It was the most desolate place I had ever seen. At the north-east corner a square excrescence ran the whole height of the building, culminating in a tower that rose high above the general level of the battlemented roof.

In the hall, which struck damp and chilly, we found young Maynard alone.

"Where's Penelope?" his sisters asked.

"She is roaming about. Come into the dining-room, Miss Leigh; there are some very quaint old pictures, and I have opened the shutters enough for you to see."

But Bessie voted for an instant investigation of the astrologer's tower.

"Let us go before it gets dark, Geoffrey," she pleaded. "Let us call Pen, and go in a body. I can't bear the look of those narrow stairs in the dark."

"But there is nothing to be seen there," replied her brother. "I never thought Miss Leigh or Miss Myers would care to climb that narrow stair-case; and, in fact, I haven't got the key."

"O, Geoffrey, Geoffrey!" cried Bessie, who was evidently loath to be defrauded of her terror. "Tell him to go and fetch the key, Lizzie, do!"

To please her, I said that I should be certainly disappointed if we came away without seeing the tower; but my wishes were not powerful with him, as they had been once.

"I am very sorry," he answered, but without any heartiness of regret; "it is a mile to the lodge and back, and we have a long walk before us. I could not do it in time."

I turned away, leaving him to Bessie's reproaches, and joined Mildred and Barbara, with the others in the dining-room. As Geoffrey had said, the pictures were quaint, and I believe valuable; but I scarcely saw them.

Barbara and I were the only ones who had not been there before, and we were neither of us very enthusiastic in our inspection. I was in a state of mind which made all things stale and unprofitable, and rendered me incapable of any greater attention to externals than was necessary for a forlorn consciousness that Geoffrey was still in attendance upon Miss Seton—at least I could not but suppose so, as they were both absent from our company.

As for Barbara, I think she knew how it was with me—how worn and weary I felt; and declaring that the damp dark rooms would give her a cold and spoil her singing, proposed we should return. I had not been aware of the cold; but possibly the others felt the chill of which she complained. Mildred went into the hall, and called Geoffrey and Pen loudly; but they had wandered far away in the long suites of rooms and did not hear.

"We need not wait for them," she said; and then we all went out down the steps, where the traces of our arrival were already becoming obscured by a few falling flakes of snow.

But before we were clear of the laurel hedges I felt a sensation of cold about my neck, and putting up my hand, discovered that I had dropped the fur-collar I had been wearing. I remember now what I had done mechanically at the time—in the dining-room I had felt the weight of the fur oppressive, and had taken it off. There was nothing to be done but to go back.

"Don't wait for me," I said; "only don't walk very fast. I shall overtake you easily."

The dining-room shutters had been reclosed by Geoffrey whilst we were wandering through the other rooms; and it took me some time, as the dusk was deepening every minute, to grope my way back to the place where I remembered taking off my collar. Such light as there was glimmered in a ghostly manner on the great gilded frame, and served to guide me; but my collar was not there. I must have carried it upon my arm, and dropped it in some one of the other chambers we had gone through.

I was greatly vexed; and hurried through the desolate rooms, catching my breath now and then with a spasm, as some piece of furniture, unnoticed in the dark, dragged at my dress, like an invisible hand grasping me from behind. But nowhere could I find my collar; and convinced of the futility of the attempt, and growing nervous in the gloom, I hastened back to the hall, intending to overtake my companions by the exercise of my utmost speed.

The hall had been tolerably light when I re-entered the house through the great open door; now it had become very dark. The door was shut. With a nameless feeling of alarm, I hurried toward it. It was not only shut, but bolted and barred also. Geoffrey Maynard and Miss Seton had left while I was hunting vainly in the dark rooms; and I was locked in the empty house alone.

It was provoking, frightening; but I kept a good heart at first. Geoffrey and his companion would soon overtake the others, and finding I was not with them, my situation would become evident at once. A few minutes' reflection, however, reminded me that he and Penelope would probably return by the fields, as they had come; and that those I had left, finding I did not overtake them, would imagine that I had joined company with the two who had first of all stayed behind. No one would learn I had been left at Rosewarne till all the others should have arrived at home; and even then there might be considerable delay, as it was New-Year's day. There was to be a dinner-party and dance that evening; and they would all go to their rooms to dress, and imagine me to have done the same.

Several hours of cold and discomfort were plainly before me; and though I resolved that this should be all—that I would allow no nervous terror to take possession of me—I knew very well it was a resolution I could not keep.

I stayed in the hall for a long time, with a strange dislike to moving, to hearing my own footsteps echo through the empty space, and a longing for the return of my companions that would not suffer me to quit the spot where I should be most quickly found. But I could hear nothing outside except the wind sighing in the laurel hedges, and swaying the snow-laden boughs of the trees. Inside the house were all those strange sounds which only become audible in an otherwise complete silence—strange crackings and creakings of ancient timbers, and ear-jarring monotonous shaking of locks.

After awhile the desire for light became intolerable; it drove me to such desperation that, having lost all expectation of my friends' immediate return, in the hope of finding the upper windows of the house unshuttered, I gathered all my courage, and with a beating heart began to climb the wide oak-balustered staircase, the long unused steps of which groaned audibly beneath my faltering steps.

I came upon a long dim gallery, lighted by one great west window, and full of doors. Whatever light there was, was of course then strongest in the west; and I could tell by the dimness of the gallery how far the day was gone. The falling snow darkened the dusk; but I thought it could not be less than five o'clock. Dinner was to be at seven that night. Two more hours before, in all probability, any one could even miss me!

My poor heart! How it beat as I looked at all those doors, and especially at one that stood ajar and creaked dolefully in the wind. At last I could bear it no longer, and went toward it to shut it in sheer desperation. Then I saw that the room seemed to be one of a suite, and that opposite this door there was another also open, and swinging in the draught.

My horror of these open doors had risen to sheer intolerance of them. I felt as if at any time some hideous formless form might grow out of the dusk upon their thresholds, and make faces at me; or, worse still, look at me when I was not looking; or, a more reasonable terror, I had heard that thieves and burglars occasionally concealed themselves in empty houses. It was quite within possibility that Rosewarne, lonely and haunted, should be chosen as such a concealment; and if any one was near me with evil intent, I should like to be made acquainted with his approach. I would choose to be warned by the opening of a door, rather than feel suddenly a hand upon my shoulder—perhaps a knife at my throat.

I went forward, gathering courage as I best might, to close this further door first, and perceived that it was the door of a small room, for some reason or other lighter than the gallery, and with one large window, from which it was possible to see the road that led from Rosewarne to the Old Hall. Along that road my succor, if it came at all, must come.

The attraction of that view, to which the early moonlight would soon lend additional distinctness, gave me an immediate preference for this little chamber, of which the smallness was another agreeable feature; the distant dim corners of the larger rooms seemed so many lurking places, from which a hidden horror might at any moment spring forth. The worst of it was that, like the two others of the suite I had already traversed, it had a second door; but innumerable doors seemed to be the great feature of Rosewarne, and this, at any rate, was shut. Carefully closing that by which I had entered, I took my station by the window, fixing my eyes intently upon the piece of road visible between the swaying branches of two tall Scotch firs.

On such a night few people would choose to be abroad, and I must have sat for an hour before I perceived a figure looking black upon the snow. It was not coming towards Rosewarne—it was going away in the direction of Old Hall; nevertheless the presence of a human creature, almost within sight of my misery, affected me in an indescribable manner. It lingered long on the little piece of road that I could see—for what reason, it was, of course, out of my power to guess. At last it moved on, and a great block of masonry flanking the window hid it from my sight. I felt unutterable pain as it disappeared; and all my chilled faculties receiving a stimulus from the feeling, it occurred to me that the door I had previously noticed must lead into another room, of which the window might command a further stretch of the road this figure was pursuing.

The door opened easily, and I found myself confronted by a flight of steep steps, leading upward, as it seemed, to another story. The higher the level, the wider the view; and I climbed up.

There was a tolerably light landing-place above, but the window did not look out upon the road. Impatient lest the figure which had so excited my interest should meanwhile be getting hopelessly out of my sight, I tried the only door that I could see. It was very small and old-fashioned, and not easy to open; but I succeeded, and emerged upon what seemed a continuation of the landing-place I had just left.

Above me, as I issued forth, a narrow staircase wound itself into impenetrable darkness; beneath me, the long flights descended, till they too became dim and indistinct. About twenty steps below me was a tall and narrow window, through the top panes of which the frosty moon looked cold and bright. I was in the astrologer's tower.

CHAPTER III.

There was an eerie look about the place that became its grim associations, and revived, with a vividness I should have believed impossible, the horror of my last night's dream. I turned to retrace my way hastily; but even as I turned, one of those strange draughts which seem to penetrate through the very walls of old and empty houses drove to the door behind me with a clash, and so jarred the rusty lock, that my unsteady fingers could not open it again. God knows, I cannot describe the trouble that came over me then; reasonable disquietude mingling with superstitious terror, at which in open daylight, or with even one companion near me, I should have laughed.

In fact, my position was sufficiently unfortunate; for remembering that Geoffrey Maynard had refused to get the key of the tower, it became clear to me that no one would suppose I could have got into it, and my friends might actually seek me without being able to find. The thick walls about me gave no hope that my feeble voice would suffice to direct their search, or that any sounds indicative of their presence in the other parts of the building could reach me where I was.

Added to this reasonable alarm were the horrid associations of the place. I could not look at those dim stairs winding away out of my sight without thinking of the false old man, hurried down them by the discoverer of his treason to a terrible doom.

My one comfort was in the moonlight coming through the long narrow window. It was placed too high, however, for me to see out of it, and the lower panes were obscured by the branches of a large tree, which tapped every now and then upon the glass, as the wind swayed them to and fro, and traced mysterious shadows on the moonlit stairs. These shadows frightened me, after a time; and sitting crouched upon the floor in the corner of the little landing where the window was, I kept my face covered with my hands.

I do not know how long I had remained in that position—long enough to grow sick with remembrance of the bones said to be moldering at the bottom of the apparently interminable stairs—long enough to make the horrid legend of the haunted tower seem probable and true; when a sudden clamor overhead awoke the echoes of the grim old walls. I heard a sound of voices, and a terrible laughter, and then—a rush of footsteps coming headlong down the stairs above me!

For half a minute I remained motionless, with that dreadful impotency in all my limbs which sometimes constitutes the chief horror of a nightmare. Then I sprang to my feet and fled.

With all the anguish of my dream intensified by the vividness of the waking sense, I rushed wildly down toward the darkness at the bottom of the stairs; and still behind me the pursuing footsteps followed fast. I thought they gained upon me, and heedless of the danger of a fall, sprang on from step to step with fearful speed.

I reached the bottom of the stairs at last. It was all darkness—I could see nothing; but though at any moment I might have dashed myself against the stubborn walls, I rushed blindly on and happily met with no resistance. I had, in fact, entered a long corridor by which the tower communicated with the rest of the house.

If I had any thought distinct from the terror with which I seemed to be going mad, it was a fancy that the spectre—if in reality it was a spectre—by which I was pursued might not pass the grave where the bones it had animated in the flesh were lying. But this wild hope did not last more than a second, for as I rushed along the corridor the steps came echoing behind me. Flight was hopeless, then; I might be pursued all over the house so long as my strength lasted, and I met with no impediment in front; but the instinct to flee prevailed over the certainty that flight was vain.

I was still running at the top of my speed, when, passing a moonlighted window as I ran, I saw a closed door just ahead of me, threatening to effectually bar my passage. I dashed myself against it with all my force, but I was just spent, and its strong bolts would have resisted at the best of times such feeble strength as mine. Shaken and faint, I felt myself falling to the floor as the pursuing footsteps came within a yard of me. The crowning horror took away my senses, and I knew no more.

When I came to myself, I was in the moonlight by the window. The first thing I saw was a hand—not my own hand—lying in my lap. It was a large white hand issuing from a man's coat-sleeve. The involuntary start made me aware of encircling arms from which I could not extricate myself; and for the first time I shrieked aloud—horrid shrieks, that followed one another without pause, and as if without any action or volition of my own. They distracted my own ears, and yet I knew they issued from my own lips. My terror had almost driven me mad.

I do not know how long it was before I became conscious of a voice saying "Hush!" bidding me be comforted and still; or how much longer it was before my poor dazed senses recognized that it was Geoffrey Maynard's voice. When I discovered who it was that held me I forgot everything but the agony I had endured and my present safety. I threw myself upon his breast and cried sharply, "Don't leave, Geoffrey! Geoffrey, Geoffrey, don't let me go!"

"I'm not going away, my darling!" said Penelope's lover—I did not think of him as her lover then. "Now don't frighten yourself; you're quite safe. Just keep still and rest."

But though he bade me be still, and for some minutes would not even speak to me, as I lay breathlessly panting in his arms, I heard him talking to himself: "Poor little darling—I've just frightened her to death! I could cut my own head off! But how was I to know that it was her?"

After a time he gave me some water to drink. How he got it, I did not know; though I had an impression, faintly received through my bewildered senses, that some one else came and brought him the glass. The "some one else" was not Penelope. I thought it was a man. The water revived me; and presently I sat up, and found myself alone with Geoffrey—looking haggard in the moonlight with his fear for me.

"How on earth did you come to be in the tower?" he said, when he saw that I was better.

Then, not without feeble girlish tears for my recollected agony, I told him the terrible story, which, in some way I knew not, had reached a climax very different from what I had expected, in his arms. It seemed to me as strange that Geoffrey should have been in the tower, as my being there appeared to him. He told me the explanation would startle me, but he would not let me hear it then. Penelope should tell me; he was sure she would tell me now. What he had to do, was to get me home. Could I walk, with the support of his arm?

That reference to Penelope jarred upon me somehow—enough to act as a tonic, but not to depress me utterly. Jealous as I might be, injured as I still might feel, I could not wholly misunderstand the tenderness of his eyes and voice. I stood up, however, and asserted that I could walk very well without his arm.

He smiled pleadingly, and said, "Don't be cross, Lizzie!" with a look half anxious and half mirthful in his handsome eyes. Then he left me for a minute, and went, as I thought, to the bottom of the stairs. I fancied that I heard him speak to some one, but it might be only the bewilderment of my nerves, which were still quivering; and I was glad when he came back, and we went out of Rosewarne, and together down the snowy road to the lodge, where he left the key.

"It must seem unkind to you, tired as you are," said Geoffrey presently, as we came out upon the road; "but do you think you have strength enough to walk fast? It is of great importance that we should get home without attracting attention. And you must promise me, Lizzie, not to say anything of what has happened."

He spoke with great earnestness; and though I wondered at him, I agreed to what he asked. Without him, to have walked fast would have been impossible to me; but his arm invigorated me wonderfully. It wanted still ten minutes to seven when we reached Old Hall.

"I shall have time to scramble into my dress-clothes," said Geoffrey, as he looked at his watch. "For you, poor child, if I may judge by your white face, you will go and rest in your own room until the dancing begins. I'll send Pen to you directly."

But, apparently, he could not keep his promise in this respect; for I had slept an hour, and after languidly dressing was resting by my fire for a few minutes before going down, when Miss Seton came to the door.

"Elizabeth," she said, kneeling by my chair, "I have come to ask your forgiveness, and to tell you a terrible story. Say that you forgive me first."

"What am I to forgive?" I asked, with a revival of my old misery.

She looked so beautiful, with her braided hair, in her white dress, and the gleam of the fire in her sapphire eyes. She seemed sad, but with a queenly sadness. How could I feel anything but insignificant beside her, as of old?

"You have been feeling hardly toward me," she answered with a smile. "Don't attempt to deny it; you will be very sorry for me, when you have heard all." And so I was very sorry for her, in spite of some inevitable joy for myself. Geoffrey Maynard was not Penelope's lover. She had a lover whom she loved, and whose circumstances were such as to add the most tragic interest to her love. The substance of her story was this. When very young, she had rashly engaged herself to a man whom her maturer judgment did not approve. During a rather long engagement her growing disapproval resulted in absolute indifference toward him, and a deep affection for another. At length, with her parents' concurrence, she broke off her engagement to Mr. Vaughan, whose wild ways rendered him unworthy of her, and became betrothed to her cousin, Walter Wingfield.

By some unfortunate accident, the two gentlemen met soon after in company where her name was mentioned. Smarting under his recent disappointment, Mr. Vaughan had spoken of her in a manner which was offensive to the man she was about to marry. A duel was in those days the inevitable consequence; and her cousin had been so unfortunate as to wound his opponent mortally, as it was feared. His own safety was thus placed in the gravest danger; and hard-pressed for a hiding place, he had some days back come secretly to Geoffrey Maynard, as the cousin, almost the brother, of his betrothed, entreating his assistance. Geoffrey had thought instantly of the tower of Rosewarne, where, trusting to the fidelity of the lodge-keeper's wife—an old servant of the Maynards, and the only person who ever entered the deserted house—Mr. Wingfield had remained in concealment ever since.

The expedition to Rosewarne had been organized to give the unfortunate lovers an opportunity of meeting; and leaving Penelope to walk home alone, (she had loitered on her walk, looking back with anxious eyes toward Walter Wingfield's hiding-place, and her figure it was that I had seen,) Geoffrey had afterward remained, to concert with the fugitive some safe scheme for his escape beyond seas. Parting from his friend at last, he had seen my shadow as I fled; and alarmed lest some spy should have discovered the secret of his retreat, had eagerly pursued.

"And now," said Penelope, finishing her story with a sigh, "you will not look at me any more with angry eyes or resent the pain I have caused you. Geoffrey wanted me to tell you—he saw you were uneasy; you mustn't be angry with him, for he loves you very dearly—but I dared not trust you. I did not know you; and it was such a heavy secret, and the life of one so dear to me depends upon its being kept. You are not angry, are you?"

"O no," I said; "I love you." And so I did, now that I feared her no longer. "But is there no hope that Mr. Vaughan may recover?"

"Just a chance," she answered sadly, "I pray that he may—for his own sake, poor fellow, and for Walter's too."

And for her sake I made the prayer also mine. Then we went down to the dancing-room; but Penelope danced very little, though she was asked every time. I could see she had no heart for it. For me, I was too tired; I sat on a sofa, and Barbara told me I looked very ill. But in the course of the evening Geoffrey came to me and said: "You are as white as lilies; last night you were as red as a rose; and I do not know which way I like you best. But any way, you are altogether my own, are you not, sweet love?"

And looking up into his brave and tender eyes, I answered "Yes!"—*English Society.*

SUNDAY IN VERSAILLES.—My first day in Versailles was a Sunday, and my first act was to seek a church. On my way I saw a Prussian personage in uniform crossing the street, to whom every one profoundly bowed and uncovered. On crossing near this personage he smiled and held out his hand; then asked why I was in Versailles, gave me his address, and told me to call on him next day and tell him about the loss of the *Captain*. To me this meeting was most opportune; it let me know that I had a friend at head-quarters whose good will I could reckon on, and now I knew that if I got into a difficulty I should be helped out of it. Grateful for this chance, I pursued my way and found the Church of Notre Dame filled exclusively by the French. And again I was struck by the downcast humiliation of that people in its saddest aspect. The few of the better classes that remained were there as well as the *bourgeoisie* and the poor. All the ladies were in deep mourning; the men had laid aside all care about their dress, and the children appeared to have lost all that natural gayety which even the formality of church fails to extinguish in ordinary times. Whether the women were weeping for lost relatives or a trodden-down country I know not, but sadly they went, and what touched me deepest was the sight of the old men, the fathers and grandfathers who had witnessed the glories of France, now at the famous Court of Versailles, bowed by shame and grief, burying their faces in their handkerchiefs and trembling under their strong emotion.

Only near the altar was there no symptom of a world at war; the chants of joy and praise rose triumphant to Him who still makes His sun to shine on the oppressor and the oppressed.

As the people poured out of the church, I could see how changed were their manners and ways from those of the bright, joyous, lively French of our old acquaintance. Sad groups whispered their sorrows with bated breath, and soon parted homeward, looking warily round as if they feared to be overheard or tracked by a hostile stranger, and as they passed group after group of Prussian soldiers they kept close to one side with averted faces. Sunday in Versailles was no longer a holiday, with fountains playing and crowds rejoicing, but a day of penance, humiliation, and woe.—*John Scott Russell, F. R. S., in Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE GAMUT OF LIGHT.—Every one is familiar with the gamut of *sound*. It is also easy to conceive the orderly succession of notes separated by definite tone-intervals, replaced by an arrangement in which the difference between successive notes should be imperceptible. We can imagine, for instance, that in place of the white and black keys between two Cs of a piano there might be an indefinite number of keys, so that, supposing these swept from C to C, every possible gradation of sound between those notes would become audible. We shall call this arrangement a *continuous gamut*. Now, it is found that when the light of an incandescent solid or fluid body is dispersed by a prism, it forms a rainbow-tinted streak in which all orders of color, from red, through orange, yellow, green, blue, and indigo, to violet, are present, without break or interruption. So that we can compare this rainbow-tinted streak (or *spectrum*, as it is called) with the stream of sound, in which all orders of tone, from one C to the next above it, are heard without break or interruption. We need not concern ourselves about the scientific exactness of the illustration if it suffices for our purpose. And now, before proceeding, let us take an example of the application of this first and fundamental fact. With special exceptions, into the nature of which we need not now enter, it may be said that all incandescent solid and fluid bodies show this continuous rainbow-tinted streak, and that only the light from such bodies will exhibit a continuous streak of light from deepest red to deepest violet. This is an experimental fact. Now suppose there is some self-luminous body that we cannot attain to, and we wish to tell what its nature may be. If we find that its light, when dispersed by the prism, shows a continuous rainbow-tinted streak, we can conclude as surely that it is an incandescent solid or fluid, as we could tell that our imagined set of keys from C to C had been swept from end to end if we heard the whole succession of sounds, even though the instrument were out of sight. Always supposing a certain keenness of perception on the part of the auditor, it would make no difference to him whether the musical instrument were close by, or in another room, or even in another house, so long as he heard the whole succession of sounds he would know that the whole series of keys had been struck. And just as certainly the physicist can tell that light comes from an incandescent solid or liquid, because the whole series of colors is present in the spectrum without break or interruption, even though the source of light be millions of miles away. As our imaginary auditor would be certain so long as he could hear the continuous succession of sounds, so the physicist, using the spectroscope, is certain as long as he can see the continuous spectrum.

A DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE SIXTY YEARS AGO.—On Tuesday, WILLIAM and I repaired to the palace between 4 and 5 o'clock, our carriage setting us down after the first comers, and before the last. It is customary, on whatever occasion, to advance to the upper end of the room, pay your obeisance to Mrs. MADISON, courtesy to his Highness, and take a seat; after this ceremony being at liberty to speak to acquaintances, or amuse yourself as at another party. The party already assembled consisted of the Treasurer of the United States; Mr. RUSSELL, the American Minister to England; Mr. CUTTS, brother-in-law to Mrs. MADISON; Gen. VAN NESS and family; Gen. SMITH and daughter, from New-York; PATRICK MAGRUDER'S family; Col. GOODWYN and daughter; Mr. COLES, the Private Secretary; WASHINGTON IRVING, the author of "Knickerbocker" and "Salmagundi;" Mr. THOMAS, an European; a young Russian, Mr. POINDEXTER, WILLIAM R. KING and two other gentlemen; and these, with Mr. and Mrs. MADISON, and PAYNE TODD, their son, completed the select company.

Mrs. MADISON very handsomely came to me and led me nearest the fire, introduced Mrs. MAGRUDER, and sat down between us, politely conversing on familiar subjects, and by her own ease of manner making her guests feel at home. Mr. KING came to our side *sans cérémonie*, and gaily chatted with us until dinner was announced. Mrs. MAGRUDER, by priority of age, was entitled to the right hand of her hostess; and I, in virtue of being a stranger, to the next seat, Mr. RUSSELL at her left, Mr. COLES at the foot of the table, the President in the middle, which relieves him from the trouble of serving guests, drinking wine, &c. The dinner was certainly very fine; but still I was rather surprised, as it did not surpass some I have eaten in Carolina. There were many French dishes and exquisite wines, I presume, by the praises bestowed on them; but I have been so little accustomed to drink, that I could not discern the difference between Sherry and rare old Burgundy Madeira. Comment on the quality of the wine seems to form the chief topic after the removal of the cloth, and during the dessert, at which, by the way, no pastry is countenanced. Ice-creams, maccaroons, preserves and various cakes are placed on the table, which are removed for almonds, raisins, pecan-nuts, apples, pears, &c. Candles were introduced before the ladies left the table, and the gentlemen continued half an hour longer to drink a social glass. Meantime Mrs. MADISON insisted on my playing on her elegant grand piano a waltz for Miss SMITH and Miss MAGRUDER to dance, the figure of which she instructed them in. By this time the gentlemen came in, and we adjourned to the tea-room, and here in the most delightful manner imaginable I shared with Miss SMITH, who is remarkably intelligent, the pleasure of Mrs. MADISON'S conversation on books, men and manners, literature in general, and many special branches of knowledge. I never spent a more rational or pleasing half hour than that which preceded our return home. On paying our compliments at parting, we were politely and particularly invited to attend the levee the next evening. * * * I would describe the dignified appearance of Mrs. MADISON, but I could not do her justice. 'Tis not her form, 'tis not her face, it is the woman altogether, whom I should wish you to see. She wears a crimson cap that almost hides her forehead, but which becomes her extremely, and reminds one of a crown from its brilliant appearance, contrasted with the white satin folds and her jet black curls; but her demeanor is so far removed from the hauteur generally attendant on royalty, that your fancy can carry the resemblance no further than the head-dress. * * * * In a conspicuous position every fault is rendered more discernible to common eyes, and more liable to censure; and the same rule certainly enables every virtue to shine with more brilliancy than when confined to an inferior station in society; but I, and I am by no means singular in the opinion, believe that Mrs. MADISON'S conduct would be graced by propriety were she placed in the most adverse circumstances in life.

Mr. MADISON had no leisure for the ladies; every moment of his time is engrossed by the crowd of male visitors who court his notice, and after passing the first complimentary salutations, his attention is unavoidably withdrawn to more important objects.—*William Winston Seaton—A Biographical Sketch.*

HIGH-CLASS SLANG.

Slang may be defined as a well-known thing with an ill-understood name. The name is said to come from the Gypsy vocabulary, but it would be hard to find there. We are as likely to discover its origin in the Greek, and through the French word *esclandre*; a stumbling-block in the road, scandal. May the name not come, as so much of the river-side thing does, from Holland? In MARLBOROUGH'S time there was a Dutch General who was celebrated for his powers of abuse and his exaggerated angry epithets. His name was SLANGENBERG. Dutch sailors, we believe, still call a soldier "een Slang," as if he belonged to SLANGENBERG'S troop, or was accustomed to express himself in the old General's familiar phrases. This is, at all events, a less doubtful derivation than the one suggested by the late eminent antiquary and architect, Mr. ASHPITEL, in *Notes and Queries*. He suggested that the word "slang" came from *slingua*, Italian for bad language. "The *s*," he said, "is equivalent to our *dis* or *un*. Thus, *leale* is 'loyal;' *sleale* is 'disloyal.'"

Many of our own words now in common use descend to us from uncivilized times. A "cad" means a despicable fellow. It is Keltic for a slave. "Chum" is also a Keltic word. Originally it implied doing nothing. When two fellows helped each other at this work, they were said to "chum" together. A study of this subject would show that many of our words, which now belong to slang, once belonged to language, even as the accents of our remoter peasantry are such as once fell from the lips of our early kings.

Within more recent times the word "domestic" has undergone a curious change. In the *Life of Lord North* reference is made to the terms on which my lord stood with another household: "In her family his Lordship was next to a domestic," that is, he was at home, like one of the family—in short, as a few would say now, "domesticated." But this very word, domesticated, is a comparatively new word of high-class paternity. "The MALLETTS," writes GIBBON in his *Memoirs*, "received me with civility, and, if I may use Lord CHESTERFIELD'S word, I was soon domesticated in that house." BURKE has also the distinction of being an inventor of phrases which became popular sayings. When he spoke upon a bill for licensing the New-street Theatre, Birmingham, he annexed the town to slang forever by saying, "I look upon Birmingham as being the great toy-shop of Europe," by which term it is still familiarly known. BURKE, who, when he first used to speak, was called "the dinner bell," from his dispersing the members, was ready at this sort of popular phrase-making. "A chip of the old block" would perhaps have not been the common phrase it now is, if BURKE had not invented it to help the parallel he wished to establish between WILLIAM PITT and his father. It is, perhaps, older, like the stereotyped slang phrase, "wisdom of our ancestors," which, is, however, said to have been first used by Sir WILLIAM GRANT, when speaking against Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY'S proposal to make men's real property subject to the payment of their debts. Some new phrases have attached a slang name to the inventors. "Starvation DUNDAS," was so called because he first introduced the word into the English language, in a speech in 1776, in a debate which had America for its subject. "I shall not wait," he said, "for the advent of starvation from Edinburgh to settle my judgment." "Toad-eater," is a little earlier. In 1742, WALPOLE called HENRY VANE, "PULTENEY'S toad-eater." Two years later, SARAH FIELDING, in *David Simple*, speaks of "toad-eater" as being quite a new word.

In the middle of the last century, ladies exercised the right of employing favorite words and expressions. They defied the censors who objected to spurious additions to the English tongue. CHESTERFIELD pretended to side with the women; he affected to praise the onslaught made on old ways of speaking, and their bringing in syllables that had never met before, in order to create a word of mighty import. Whether for purposes of love or quarrel, the phrases they coined were a true mintage, in his judgment, especially when they were struck out by the young. He congratulated himself on having been present at the birth of the new word "flirtation." It dropped from the most beautiful lips in the world, those of Lady FRANCIS SHIRLEY, and the Laureate, CIBBER, was delighted to pick it up. A most significant word: "Flirtation is short of coquetry, and intimates only the first hints of approximation, which subsequent coquetry may reduce to these preliminary articles that commonly end in a definitive treaty."—*Temple Bar.*

MARRIAGES IN SPAIN.—Marriages in Spain are arranged by the parties most concerned, and no fortune is necessary on the part of the lady, the *hidalgos* being very generous and disinterested in their love affairs. In cases where there is a large property, matches are sometimes made up by parents, between an uncle and niece, the object being to secure the money to the latter. But the evil of such unions is so visible, that they are looked upon with disfavor, and people question the right of the Church to grant dispensations under such circumstances. In the south of Spain it is the custom for courtships to go on for a number of years, the parents leaving the young people at liberty to continue or to break off the engagement.—*The Echo.*

A WORD FOR BISMARCK.—Devotion to Prussia and to his Sovereign is a strong element in the character of BISMARCK, even if he be an Absolutist; it may be his best justification if he be more—a real patriot. In the one case, his only reward is power, and power which is not much greater than that of an English Premier; in the other, it will be the fruition of a great purpose, which will abide when he has passed away. He has worked for the father, but the son will "enter into his labors." Rebuked by the Crown Prince for the violence of his domestic measures, he is reported to have answered, "The worst thing that can happen to me is that a halter will be put around my neck. What then, if it serves more firmly to bind your Highness' throne to the rest of Germany?" Feudal as this devotion may be, it is not without its noble side. As a revolutionist, pure and simple, BISMARCK might have won more present and future renown. He might have made Germany a military republic, and have displaced the "Emperor of Germany"—that is, if his power to do what he willed were as strong as his enemies assume it to be. Instead, however, of connecting his name with the heroes of the people, he preferred to build up a kingdom, to recreate an empire, to serve his master like a slave, and to confront democrats and publicists, all for the pleasure of the combat and the service he could render. *Certes*, here is a calm, strong, positive soul, hating anarchy, and believing much in the virtue of loyalty and the logic of accomplished facts. It is surely as wrong to deify such a man as to denounce him. He is not immaculate, and yet I would it were possible to dig up a few more such men. But he exercises great attractions and repulsions, which I hold to be one of the chief tests of heroic quality. We may live to view him more calmly, and by 1881 we may look with glad eyes upon a Germany which is neither retrograde, feudal nor despotic, but liberal, enlightened and progressive—rich with political life as with literature, purified by war, and baptized by unity into a real spiritual regeneration.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE LATE PRINCE ALBERT'S EARLY DAYS.—After I had told the Prince (ALBERT) his fortune, he taught me how to play a game then in vogue, which was called "*dame noire*," and we played a number of parties. The Prince always lost, and I comforted him with saying that he who is unlucky in gambling is fortunate in love. After one deal, and without having seen my hands, I offered to exchange; he accepted. But he lost again, and would not play any more. As people in Germany never play at cards only "for love"—children, perhaps, excepted—we had played for a trifle, and the Prince owed me one shilling—thirty-six kreutzers! He took out a little marroquin purse with a steel bow, on which was, in steel beads, the word "souvenir," and shook it laughingly to show its emptiness. "I have lost the key of my strong box," he said, and requested the old grand marshal to pay me. I am glad that he did not, for it has always amused me much that Prince ALBERT should all his life have remained my debtor a shilling! The Princes, though no longer children, had only three hundred gilders pocket money a year each, which is about two pounds a month. They were most sensibly educated, not as was usual with princes, but more like private persons of the upper classes. Their tutor was a M. FLORSCHUTZ, who then had the title "counselor" (Rath,) and lived with them in the top story of the palace, in rooms which were as plain as the lodgings of a young man with a hundred a year. Having to attend to a little commission for the Duchess, I had occasion to go one morning to see Prince ALBERT. I went to the top of a staircase, and passed over a rather disorderly-looking space, where some people were occupied in painting decorations for the theatre. It was long before I found a huntsman, cleaning some guns, who announced me, and showed me into a kind of ante-room with one window. To the right and left were doors which stood ajar. In the room to the right I heard some one playing the piano, and from that to the left the voice of Prince ERNEST called out, "ALBERT, there is some one at the door." On which Prince ALBERT came out in his shirt sleeves. On seeing me he returned to his room, blushing like a girl, and put on his coat. Both Princes loved music much, and were good performers on the piano. Prince ALBERT also painted very well in oil, and everybody told me that the Princes were extremely clever in other things. Both looked strong and healthy, thanks to their exercise in the fresh air, for they went out much on horseback, and also went out hunting with their father.—*A Life of Adventure: an Autobiography. By Col. Corvin.*

ON CAMEOS.—There is great uncertainty as to the origin of the word *cameo* or *camaïeu*; some of the learned tracing it to the Arabic *camaa*, an amulet; others supposing it to be derived from *chama*, a shell used by workers in cameo; others, again, giving it an Italian origin. The term, however derived, in modern languages has always been applied to a gem, stone, or shell carved in relief, in contradistinction to *intaglio* or engraving *in cavo*; though usually understood to signify a medallion with figures raised in relief upon a ground of a different color.

Cameos were highly prized by the ancients; glyptographic art being brought to the utmost state of perfection in the palmy days of Greece, at the same time with the arts of architecture and sculpture. The names of a few ancient gem-engravers have been handed down to us. We hear of CRONIUS and APOLLONIDES, and of PYRGOTELES, who lived in the time of ALEXANDER the Great, and was employed by him both as a seal-engraver and worker in cameo. There are but few undoubted Greek cameos extant; one of these—having for its subject Cupid playing on a lyre—is inscribed with the name "Plotarque."

Stones such as agate, onyx and jasper, used for cameos, are not indestructible, like the gems on which signets are engraved, but, on the contrary, are extremely liable to be split or chipped. Work in relief, moreover, if buried in the ground with other *débris*, becomes injured and defaced; this will account for the small number of antique cameos remaining. Of shell cameos there is only one Greek specimen existing, the head of a nymph found in a vase at Vulci. This one specimen is, however, quite sufficient to prove that carving on shells was practiced by Greek artists. The frailty of the material renders it little surprising that no others have been discovered.

Cameo-cutting was an art much esteemed in the Augustan age, when Greek artists were encouraged to settle in Rome in order to supply the demand for these beautiful ornaments. Cameos have always been truly *objets de luxe*, and were used among the Romans, not only to decorate their persons, but the service of their table, especially those cups called *gemmæ potoriæ*. Many of these beautiful cups are preserved in the cabinets of collectors. But few Roman artists arrived at so great a degree of perfection in carving and engraving as the Greeks. They were less skillful in design, and were for the most part content to copy from *intagli* and other sources. The demand for cameos became so great in the later days of the Empire that, in wealthy houses, slaves were regularly employed in cutting cameos, just as they were in transcribing manuscripts. Of course these slaves were not all artists, not all even skillful copyists; thus the art of cameo-working became degraded.

There are few antique cameos of so small a size as to fit rings; they are mostly of bolder workmanship, in order to be effective at a distance; though SENECA mentions a ring set with the head of TIBERIUS in cameo. The reason why these cameo rings are rare is obvious; among the ancients, rings were little used, except as signets, for which engraved gems were, of course, only applicable.

The stones principally used by the Greeks and Romans for cameo-cutting were the agate, onyx and the Indian sardonyx; the latter was the most prized on account of the variety of tint in its different beds or layers, and its beautiful warm transparent cornelian-like ground. In these stones there are two or three, or sometimes even four layers of various contrasting hues, as white on dark red, or white on black. In others the upper layer is blue or brown, the centre one white, and the base black or warm brown. The real Oriental onyx is now scarce, and therefore valuable. A stone the size of a crown piece is worth about thirty pounds.

These precious pebbles were formerly found in India plentifully enough in the beds of torrents. The Indians were in the habit of boring holes through them and wearing them as necklaces. The Romans purchased them in their original round or oval shape, and cut them down into flat discs, to work upon according to the disposition of the strata. The cameo-cutters prized these pebbles all the more when perforated, as they considered the hole a warrant for the genuineness of the article. In the Pulski collection there is a cameo carved on an onyx that has been perforated in this manner, and in the hole is still a bit of the wire by which the stone was originally suspended.—*The Argosy.*

EFFECTS OF CLIMATE ON MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Ceylon is a very bad climate for musical instruments. On entering a house in that lovely island, it is a common thing to see a piano standing in saucers of water. This is to prevent the white ants from getting into the instrument. But a still greater annoyance—at least, so far as the performer is concerned—is produced by the excessive dampness of the climate, which causes some of the keys to remain down when touched, so that they give no sound. To prevent an accident of this sort, the "action" of the piano is sometimes taken out and placed in the sun for a short time, when there is to be a concert or a musical party; but notwithstanding this precaution, some of the keys may stick in the evening, and the effect of a brilliant solo played under these circumstances is exceedingly comical. The consequences of extreme humidity of climate are, however, still more serious as regards stringed instruments, which literally fall to pieces in Ceylon, the common glue of Europe losing all its tenacity in those latitudes. Many a concert has had to be postponed from this cause, for, of course, an eminent violinist would laugh at the suggestion that he should perform on any instrument but his own, which has always cost a very large sum of money, and to which some romantic history is usually attached. His violin is accordingly put together again, and as there are no competent musical-instrument makers in those countries, it is often irreparably damaged in the process. To save himself from this misfortune, a fiddler on a long tour will sometimes send his instrument to Europe to be put in order, and, in the meantime, play on any fiddle procurable.—*The Cornhill.*

SCENE IN IRELAND—KATE THE KEENER.

[A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* has recently been describing some of his experiences as a duck-shooter in the wildest part of Ireland. The following is a sketch from one of his papers:]

Greenland consists of a brown ridge of moor—a strip from the main bog running into the sea, which is gradually eating away the desolate marsh. It seems always as bleak and as abandoned as the region of polar ice. All attempts to drain Greenland have failed utterly. It can only boast of two dwelling-houses, and these are unoccupied in severe stormy weather by the miserable creatures who squat in them during the Summer months. It has the reputation of a haunted district; unhallowed lights are seen there at unhallowed hours; dismal cries are heard out of the dark from Greenland on the anniversaries of shipwreck disasters which have occurred at its uttermost point. The fiery ghosts might be explained by the fact that the locality is favorable for the eccentric illuminations of Will-o'-the-Wisp; and when the equinoctial gales do blow, the perturbed shrieking and clanging of the gulls and gannets might pass for the mournful, supernatural chorus to which the peasantry refer. Cauthleen na Keenthehaun, (Kate of the Keening, Kate the Keener,) who lives with an idiot son within sight of Greenland, holds firmly to the weird faiths. Cauthleen is a picturesque hag, who sends her poor bird-witted lad begging over the parish, where he is known as a sort of institution. Poor Cuck is a boy-man, with light blue eyes, great shambling limbs, and is the happiest creature in the world. He whoops and runs over the sands, prances and chatters to the waves, gallops or trots like an unbroken colt to the neighboring town, and is invaluable to a wild-fowl shooter as a retriever. Cuck is looked upon by the people as sacred from harm or punishment; it is thought lucky to be a favorite of his; it is dangerous to vex him, for he has who knows what influence with uncanny beings who have power over the prospects of butter, of harvest, of health. Cauthleen's profession is to cry over the dead. She is one of the last of a curious race. Her keening is thought to be unusually eloquent and touching. She is regularly employed for a "wake" on the decease of a peasant whose friends can afford to pay for her accomplished services. A fortnight ago the writer of this sketch visited Cauthleen in order to engage Cuck as a guide to Greenland for the evening. The old woman was smoking, and apparently also rehearsing a performance of her duties, for she was muttering and rocking on a stool before her hearth. Paudeen Morrissey's son had just gone off of a decline, and Paudeen wished him to be buried as those belonging to him were buried before him. The keener was conning over her task. "The wake was to be that night in Arvane beyant; had his honor a drop o' whisky wid him to warm the ould woman, who knew the stock he came from? &c. Och, God help us! is it on Greenland your goin' fowlin', an' the cold night comin' on already! 'Tis a saying—did your honor ever hear it?—that wheresomever the divil (God between us an' all harm) spends the day, 'tis on Greenland he spends the night! Well, Sir, Cuck can go wid ye if you're bint on it." And the withered beldame—as the old novelists would write—calls for her son, who is drawing figures with his bare big toe on the mud before the cabin door.

[The writer goes on to describe the wake for which Kathleen, the keener, was engaged.]

Paud or Paudeen Morrissey's was a decent farm-house. The wake took place in a large room, dimly lit, despite a blaze of candles immediately round the corpse, which was stretched on a white cloth on a table. The dead boy was habited in the costume of a scapular order, his peculiar grave-clothes being supposed to have the effect of gaining him an immediate admission to Paradise—supposing, of course, he lived the pious life prescribed for the lay fraternity to which he belonged. Nothing could be more unlike the pictures and poems of Irish wakes than this reality. There were from fifteen to twenty people present, of different ages, and most of them were on their knees praying solemnly and earnestly for the repose of the soul of the departed. The father sat wringing his hands silently and gazing at the table with its ghastly freight; the older women, in a group, were telling their beads with hushed voices. At times the door-latch would be raised by a new-comer, who instantly uncovered and knelt at the very threshold for a few minutes, and then took his or her place in a corner of the room without a word of greeting to those already assembled. Paud Morrissey had designed to bring up his son as a gentleman, had him sent for schoolin' to Cork, and the lad was turning out everything his father could hope for when he caught cold from a wetting during a vacation, and lingered through the various stages of consumption until the end came at last. The boy's mother is sobbing bitterly, but not loudly; in fact, nothing can be more decorous and impressive than this house of death, until, with a sudden, unexpected cry, the keener runs over to the corpse and commences her lugubrious chant, apostrophizing the dead boy in the most startling and direct terms. There is regular rhythm and measure in the keen, and Cauthleen is reciting the successes and achievements of young Morrissey at school. After a while the other women are infected by the mournful appeals of Cauthleen, and they improvise on the virtues and promising acquirements of the deceased. The visitor to this strange scene steals off quietly while the keening is at its highest pitch—the piercing minor tones following him into the blustering night almost to Cauthleen's cabin, where a vehicle is now waiting to carry him homeward.

MYSTERIES OF EVERYDAY LIFE.—Philosophers are proverbially skin-deep only; as a prominent instance of which I may remark, in relation to the present subject, that the inquiring mind which, some time since, led the writer of "Two o'Clock in the Morning" to investigate the causes why at that particular hour, the clock ticked unusually loud, the wardrobe creaked, and the bedroom-door opened of itself, might have still further extended its researches with advantage into the mysteries of everyday life. I should like, for instance, to have had a chapter explaining what becomes of all the pins; and calling attention to the fact that for one pin ever picked up by the thriftiest old maid, at the least a thousand go the way of all pins, whatever that may be. Talk of the source of the Nile, or the distance of the fixed stars—here is a mystery which comes home to us all; yet at the present moment is as far as ever from being cleared up. Inquire from the intelligent gentleman who presides over the great pin-manufactory at Gloucester; he will tell you nobody knows; and very glad he is nobody does know where all the millions of pins annually turned out there go to, else they might, some day, all turn up again, to the great detriment of Messrs. KERBY, BEARD & KERBY, and other partners in the prickly trade. It has indeed been suggested that, inasmuch as needles have been known to enter the hand and come out of the foot of human beings, so pins find their way from the surface to the centre of the earth; which, if so, must at the present time be pretty full of them. Without entering on the merits of this theory, it is one, though not a very satisfactory, way of accounting for the disappearance, by hundreds of millions annually, of objects which can neither melt nor wear out. I should be obliged too by having my scientific aspirations gratified, as to why eclipses of the sun or moon are always visible with particular advantage in all the uninhabitable parts of the earth, and rarely, if ever, in a country where there is anybody to see them? I put it to any person possessed of an almanac and common sense, whether Central Africa, Cochin China, the Carpathian Mountains, and the South Pacific Ocean, have not for ages enjoyed an undisturbed monopoly of astronomical phenomena, to the utter exclusion of all parts of the world where anybody dwells.

Will any one account to me for a phenomenon of daily, I may almost say hourly, occurrence—viz., the manner in which inanimate objects get themselves out of the way the moment there is a demand for their services? This applies to everything: the very pen with which I wrote the foregoing passage has *sui proprio motu* got from my study-table into the next room, and is found upon my dressing-glass, near which I have not been since nine this morning! If I am going from home for a few days, my clothes all seem to be aware of the intention, and hide themselves in places where they never were before; my papers—usually most regular in arrangement—of a sudden become topsy-turvy; a love-ditty gets into an essay on chemistry, and a Christmas tale into the British Constitution.—*English Society.*

THE TEMPLE OF THE EMERALD IDOL.—The temple itself is unquestionably one of the most remarkable and beautiful structures of its class in the Orient; the lofty octagonal pillars, the quaint Gothic doors and windows, the tapering and gilded roofs, are carved in an infinite variety of emblems, the lotus and the palm predominating. The adornment of the exterior is only equaled in its profusion by the pictorial and hieroglyphic embellishment within. The ceiling is covered with mythological figures and symbols. Most conspicuous among the latter are the luminous circles, resembling the mystic orb of the Hindoos, and representing the seven constellations known to the ancients; these revolve round a central sun in the form of a lotos, called by the Siamese *Dok Athit*, (sun-flower,) because it expands its leaves to the rising sun and contracts them as he sets. On the cornices are displayed the twelve signs of the zodiac. The altar is a wonder of dimensions and splendor,—a pyramid 100 feet high, terminating in a fine spire of gold, and surrounded on every side by idols, all curious and precious, from the bijou image in sapphire to the colossal statue in plate gold. A series of trophies these, gathered from the triumphs of Buddhism over the proudest forms of worship in the old pagan world. In the pillars that surround the temple, and the spires that taper far aloft, may be traced types and emblems borrowed from the Temple of the Sun at Baalbec, the proud fane of Diana at Ephesus, the shrines of the Delian Apollo: but the Brahminical symbols and interpretations prevail. Strange that it should be so, with a sect that suffered by the slayings and the outcastings of a ruthless persecution at the hands of their Brahmin fathers, for the cause of restoring the culture of that simple and pure philosophy which flourished before pantheism! The floor is paved with diamonds of polished brass which reflect the light of tall tapers that have burned on for more than a hundred years, so closely is the sacred fire watched. The floods of light and depths of shadow about the altar are extreme, and the effect overwhelming. The Emerald Idol is about twelve inches high and eight in width. Into the virgin gold of which its hair and collar are composed must have been stirred, while the metal was yet molten, crystals, topazes, sapphires, rubies, onyxes, amethysts, and diamonds,—the stones crude, or rudely cut, and blended in such proportions as might enhance to the utmost imaginable limit the beauty and cost of the adored effigy. The combination is as harmonious as it is splendid. No wonder it is commonly believed that Buddha himself alighted on the spot in the form of a great emerald, and by a flash of lightning conjured the glittering edifice and altar in an instant from the earth, to house and throne him there!—*The English Governess at the Siamese Court.*

CIPHERS.—Among the most ancient ciphers may be classed the Egyptian hieroglyphs, consisting, as they do, of pictorial characters having a fixed value. Another well-known early example was the Lacedæmonian scytala, familiar to school-boys, the method of which was to write the desired message across the successive folds of a paper or parchment ribbon, wound round a wooden cylinder, of which the correspondent possessed a duplicate. This plan is useless as a protection against any one possessed of ordinary observation, since a very slight examination would detect the necessary juxtaposition of the letters, and consequently the size of the cylinder used.

JULIUS CÆSAR was accustomed to use in his dispatches a cipher identical in form with one of the most common modern systems, namely, that in which each letter in the message is represented by some other (always the same) letter of the alphabet. The cipher also, as will be presently shown, is of little value.

POLYBIUS describes a system devised by him, and applicable both to signaling at a distance by flags or torches, and to correspondence by cipher; it is remarkable as being very similar to that used at the Admiralty in the days when the electric telegraph had superseded the semaphore. Coming down to later times we find innumerable varieties of cipher, some of them of a very complex description. One form occasionally met with was, to arrange a large number of characters, amounting perhaps to some hundreds, each having a distinct signification, and representing not only letters, but also the most common syllables, words and expressions. A good example of this kind is to be found in the dispatches of GIOVANNI MICHIEL, Venetian Ambassador to England during the reign of Queen MARY. These dispatches for a long time baffled the most accomplished cryptographers, but have lately yielded their secrets to the skill and perseverance of M. FRIEDMANN. The very ingenious method of solution, and the translation of the ciphers themselves, which are full of historical interest, will be found in this book, published at Venice in 1869. Lord BACON, who was a very zealous cryptographer, defines the requisites of a good cipher as being three fold: first, that it be easy to write and read; second, that it be difficult of detection; third, that it be void of suspicion; by which last condition he means that the message be written in such a manner as not to raise the suspicion of a stranger that it has a secret meaning.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE CHRONOPHER.—An interesting object is the cronopher, or instrument from which all England is supplied with the correct time. Sixteen of the most important cities in the Kingdom are in direct communication with this instrument, which is in itself in direct communication with the Observatory at Greenwich. At 9:58 o'clock every morning all other work is suspended, in order that there may be no interference with what is called the "time current," which, precisely at the striking of the clock, flashes the intelligence to the sixteen stations with which it is in communication. And not merely at these large towns, but at every post-office throughout the Kingdom, the clerks, at 9:58 o'clock, are on the lookout for the signal which is being passed along their line, and the clocks are adjusted accordingly. Messrs. DENT, BENSON, and all the principal watch-makers in London receive the time every hour from this chronopher. Time guns at Newcastle and at Shields are also fired at 1 P. M. by batteries connected with the chronopher, the clock attached to which is regulated for accuracy to the twentieth part of a second.

REMINISCENCES OF GEN. SCOTT.—Gen. SCOTT, a year younger than Mr. SEATON, the companion of his boyhood and cherished friend until parted by death, shared with him in Richmond the tuition of the learned and eccentric OGILVIE, Earl of Finlater, and it was doubtless to his teachings, as was notably the case with other pupils of the genial pedagogue, that the future great Captain owed his love of "polite letters." SCOTT prided himself as greatly on the purity of his French accent, the felicity of his "retort courteous," his critical acumen and apposite quotation, as on his ability to lead serried ranks to victory. And, indeed, his taste for literary discussion and allusion inspired his staff with a salutary terror, as he required his aids to be as conversant with the classics as with field tactics and the science of fortification. A gentleman present described his amusement at the consternation of the General's military family on one occasion, when their chief, in the presence of a distinguished circle, was arguing some literary point, illustrating it by a quotation from POPE, whereupon one of his aids, whose usual accuracy was, perhaps, a little obscured by a late dinner, incautiously asked, "Is that from SHAKESPEARE, General?" SCOTT turned majestically, and, transfixing the unfortunate querist by his severity of look and tone, replied: "Sir, I am deeply humiliated that a member of my personal staff should be so ignorant as to confound POPE with SHAKESPEARE. Be good enough to leave the room, Sir!" SCOTT was an untiring talker; and few persons surpassed him in the charm of those monologues, heaped up as they were with instructive and entertaining reminiscence of his magnificent career,—an interminable parenthesis of anecdote, which in Mr. SEATON's drawing-room often stretched to an hour past midnight,—the General occasionally refreshing his memory by a pinch of snuff, which, in imitation of NAPOLEON, he carried loose in his vest pocket. His voice was sweet, his countenance and blue eyes gentle in expression, his manner of true Southern courtesy to ladies and exceeding kindness to young people, while, like Saul, "from his shoulders and upward he was higher than any of the people;" but the severe wound received at Lundy's Lane in his left shoulder partially disabled him, slightly drawing down that side, without, however, impairing the majesty of his height and imposing presence.—*William Winston Seaton—A Biographical Sketch.*

GRAIL MYTHS.—With regard to the Grail myths, there are several, the most popular story being that the Gral, Sangreal, or Holy Grail, was the salver or vessel from which our Lord ate the Last Supper with his disciples, and in which the clotted blood was deposited when he was taken down from the Cross. It had been seized by a Jew, who took it to Pontius Pilate; but he, not being willing to have in his possession anything that had belonged to the Savior, gave it to Joseph of Arimathea. The legend further states that Joseph of Arimathea, being cast into prison, was miraculously sustained there by its power for forty-two years; during which time he neither hungered, nor thirsted, nor felt the miseries of incarceration. After Joseph's release from prison, he traveled with the Gral through several countries of Europe; and it was at length given into the keeping of a king in Britain, (so say some,) called the Fisherman King. A second, found in Mabinoge, (Mabinogion, from the "Clyfr coch Hergest" and other ancient Welsh MSS., London, 1839,) from which, says SIMROCK, one has the first source of the Parzival-Sage, that it was a dish on which the head of a man lay. This brings us to the story of John the Baptist, which I epitomize. "The head of John the Baptist was, in early times, an object of much reverence. According to SOZOMENES, it was discovered, in the reign of the Emperor VALENS, with the monks belonging to the Macedonian fraternity. As, however, VALENS was an Arian, the relic resisted being taken to Constantinople; the mules employed in its conveyance obstinately refusing to draw it further than to the village of Cosilai, not far from Chalcedon. Later on it was, however, brought to Constantinople in the reign of THEODOSIUS, who was orthodox in his views. This was accomplished much against the wishes of a pious matron who had tended the holy relic at Cosilai. THEODOSIUS raised a magnificent temple for it; and a priest of Servian extraction, who had assisted the matron in her pious offices, seeing that the holy head had made no resistance to its removal as on the former occasion, followed it to Constantinople, where he embraced the Catholic faith, and daily offered up the sacrifice of the mass before the relic." In the fifth century the head disappeared from Constantinople, but was brought back in the ninth; and we hear that in the year 1027, BASIL, the purple-born, being at the point of death, ALEXIUS, Abbot of Studion, brought the relic to the bedside, for which he was immediately appointed patriarch. Another account is that the Holy Grail was a miraculous stone. In the "Wartburgkriege" it is stated that "sixty thousand angels who wished to drive God from Heaven had made a crown for Lucifer. As the archangel Michael dashed it from his head, a stone fell out, and this stone is the Gral."—*Once a Week.*

FINE ARTS.

Have We a Murillo Among Us?—Some Noticeable Pictures—Picture-Sales.

We recently had the pleasure of inspecting three oil-paintings purchased in Peru by Dr. AUG. LE PLONGEON, a scientific gentleman, who has resided for many years in that country, and devoted much time to the study of its antiquities and physical phenomena. The paintings themselves, however, have very little to do with the history of the country. They were executed in Spain, and were procured by Dr. LE PLONGEON from the Bishop of one of the churches, situated about twenty miles from Lima, where they had been for over 150 years. The most important work is entitled "Purissima." It represents the Virgin, about half life-size, in the attitude of prayer. The tips of the fingers are joined in front of the breast, the palms of the hands are open, the head is turned slightly to the right, and the face raised. From the neck and shoulders floats a brown scarf, and around the lower part of the figure, which is clothed in white, is a dark blue mantle. The head is surrounded by cherubim, and over it, now almost obliterated, is a dove, with a coronet of stars depending from its beak. It is asserted that the painting is a genuine Murillo, and it bears the usual signature of that artist, an M in a circle. Without discussing the question of its authenticity, however, we can confidently speak of it as a noble work of art, and an undoubted original. The lovely, angelic countenance, with its pleading eyes turned to heaven; the simple yet expressive pose of the figure and the purity of the color, betoken unmistakably that a master-hand has been at work—whose, will perhaps ere long be determined. If not from the easel of the great master himself, it is such a painting as any artist, alive or dead, might be proud to own as his. It remains in precisely the condition it was when taken from its place in the church, minus its frame, and has the dust and dirt of 150 years upon it.

Two other pictures were also shown us by Dr. PLONGEON—one by CASTILLO, first master of MURILLO, representing St. Augustine in a divine reverie. The saint is seated at a table, with his right elbow supported by three books, on the backs of which are the titles, "De Trinitate," and the painter's signature. The expression is strong and natural. The painting has evidently, however, been retouched, and that not by a very skillful hand. The third picture represents St. Anthony of Padua, who, while praying in his cell, was favored, as the legend runs, with a visit from the child Christ. The figure of a man is seen in the background. The pale, thin face of the saint is admirably painted, and is full of earnest devotion, while an expression of surprise at the wonderful visitant pervades it. The child's figure appears to have been put in by another hand. The picture has no signature that is perceptible. It is the intention of the owner, we understand, to place these pictures on exhibition in this City.

PICTURE-SALES.

At the sale of pictures exclusively by American artists, at the Somerville Gallery, on Thursday evening, the following prices were obtained:

W. M. Brown, "Pansies," $94; Winslow Homer, "Dinner Horn," $150; E. Parton, "Sunset," $92; J. Pope, "Chittenango," $175; S. Colman, "The Palisades," $103; H. P. Gray, "Castles in the Air," $140; A. D. Shattuck, "Harvesting," $270; Miss Wenzler, "Fruit," $140; Mr. F. H. De Haas, "French Coast," $330; K. Van Elten, "Lake Henderson," $395; G. B. Butler, "Sunny Side," $130; A. F. Bellows, "In the Woods," $625; E. W. Perry, "The Weaver," $640; J. L. Fitch, "Rough Pasture," $195; W. M. Brown, "Strawberries," $150; Henry Mosler, "The Lost Cause," $285; J. D. Smillie, "Indian Pass," $150; Louis Lang, "Cupid and Psyche," $107, and "A Little Afraid," $182; Clinton Ogilvie, "Lake Gilead," $160; J. B. Bristol, "Memphremagog," $245; J. R. Brevoort, "Tunxis River," $152; J. Hope, "Glenn's Falls," $345; Julie H. Beers, "Near Bethel," $150; W. F. De Haas, "Susquehanna River," $125; Geo. H. Hall, "Spanish Girl," $350; J. M. Hart, "Hurry Up," $175; A. F. Tait, "Cattle," $122; S. Colman, "Autumn," $175; A. D. Shattuck, "Moonlight," $190; T. L. Smith, "Winter," $120; J. W. Casilear, "The Cascade," $150; Ed. Gay, "Equinox Mountains," $200; J. McEntee, "Kaatskill," $185; W. H. Sonntag, "Forest," $160; G. Burling, "Picking Strawberries," $135; H. W. Robbins, "Farmington R.," $218; A. T. Britcher, "Noon," $330; W. Thompson, "Lake Brienze," $115. The prices given include the frames.

A fine collection of paintings, the property of Mr. LAWRENCE THOMSEN, of Baltimore, is now on exhibition at the Somerville Gallery, and will be sold on the 7th of March. They comprise specimens by Durand, Eastman Johnson, Kensett, Huntington, Casilear, Guy, James M. Hart, S. R. Gifford, J. G. Brown, W. Whittredge, W. T. Richards, (of Philadelphia,) McEntee, S. Colman, E. L. Henry, Mignot, Gignoux, Bellows, Hazeltine, W. Hart, Perry, Shattuck, A. Parton and Smillie. Also many examples of favorite foreign artists, as Beranger, Duverger, Pecrus, Lemmens, Troyon, Giradet, Seignac, Lanfant de Metz, Caille, Henrietta Ronner, Van Severdonck and Triebel.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The young generation in the West are keeping pace with the precocious striplings of the older and more advanced portions of the country. A small boy in Michigan lately concealed himself in a church until after the doors were locked at night, in order to steal the contents of the mission-box. It proved, however, that the parish was not very charitable and the daring youth obtained only seventy-eight cents. With this small amount of plunder, however, he made his escape through the window. He is a very smart lad, and may be President of a railroad company if he escapes the penitentiary until he gets a million of dollars or so.

The grand results yet to be achieved by the activities of the human intellect are beyond the comprehension of the present generation of man. Much has been accomplished already, but more remains behind. Among the latest achievements of science and ingenuity is the invention of a process by which castor-oil is made palatable, and may be eaten on bread like so much honey. It is confined, we are told, with a "concrete or buteracious fat" in such a way that its taste is agreeable to old and young, and all its curative properties are retained. This is grand news for the children, and we trust that it will lead to the founding of a new school of medicine, all whose drugs and curatives shall be of the same agreeable and efficacious character.

Western oratory has long been famous, but only Western writers can hope to do justice to its peculiar merits. We get both the oratory and the analysis thereof in the following paragraph from an Ohio paper, describing a member of the Legislature of that comparatively Eastern commonwealth while in the throes of delivery:

"Mr. ACKER, the eminent horn-swaggler, thrilled the House on Saturday with one of his most majestic efforts. A short-horn reporter describes the scene as indescribable. Ladies on the back seats were obliged to climb up to the back of the chairs to escape the torrents of eloquence and things. The speaker was so charged with the electricity of eloquence that his sharply-pointed spike-tail coat frequently stood at an angle of sixty degrees and trembled like an aspen. The orator most of the time resembled an irresponsible victim in galvanic slippers. He reared, and plunged, and squealed like 300 pounds of petticoats on her first pair of skates."

This does well for Ohio, but is tame to what is produced on the frontiers.

The colony of Lyttelton, New-Zealand, is a fine place for agricultural enterprise, but it has one serious drawback. The soil shows a decided preference for producing thistles, and once produced, these vigorous but unprofitable plants insist upon running out everything else. The legislative power of the colony has been brought to bear against the aggressive weed, but it defies the authority of the law, and flaunts its thorny branches in the faces of the officials. The farmers' best efforts seem to be insufficient to arrest its progress, for one gentleman who was lately convicted for not keeping them under, pleaded piteously that he had kept men at work on his estate mowing thistles, and had ten donkeys for no other purpose than to eat their tops off, but the magistrate was inexorable, and fined the unfortunate farmer five shillings a day so long as these enemies of the commonwealth flourished on his land.

Medical certificates are very useful things, but they are not all-powerful as a defense for dereliction of duty. They are used by college students who return to their places in a demoralized condition after a temporary absence with great success, and have been found useful by clerks and others who have stern employers, but their efficacy has sometimes failed, like that of the prescriptions of the same respectable class of practitioners. A grocer was lately brought up before a London Police Court charged with being drunk and disorderly, when a friendly brush-maker produced a document, which he said would "explain the whole matter." This proved to be a doctor's certificate, and was to the effect that when the defendant was drunk he was apt to be noisy. This, indeed, explained the whole matter, but like Tony Weller's mysterious defense, the "alleybi" was not sufficient for all emergencies, and the grocer was fined.

There is said to be a man in Mobile who has performed the astounding feat of marrying seven wives, each of a different nationality. He has tried the qualities of the American, the English, the Irish, the French, German and Dutch, and the last daring woman who has ventured into the clutches of this Southern Barbe Bleue is a Mexican. He is certainly a man of daring and fond of adventure, and withal of wonderful powers of endurance, for all but the last of his wives are dead and he is still hale and strong and ready for new conquests. *Varium et mutabile est femina*, and what an infinite variety of feminine characteristics must this man have seen? He ought to write a book on the sex, for who so competent as he to describe their many winning and cajoling ways. Matrimony is said to afford the best possible discipline for a man's character. If this be so, what a complete and rounded character must his be? No human being of the male sex can contemplate his life and adventures without wonder and admiration.

There are many ways in which people can keep themselves in the world's memory without possessing a large share of genius or any other remarkable quality. The cheapest method of which we have seen any account is that adopted by one Miss WRAGG, who died in England something over a century ago, and is not forgotten yet. In order to keep her memory green Miss WRAGG bequeathed to Beckenham parish a small amount for charity, on condition that her vault be opened every year and the coffin dusted. If this ceremonial should not be kept up the bequest would go to Bromley parish, which, of course keeps a very sharp watch upon its neighbor, in order to pounce upon the charity fund in case the dusting process is neglected. The fund only allows of the distribution of 1s. 6d. in meat, 1s. 6d. in coals, and 4s. 6d. in money to each of twenty persons; but the fidelity of the clergymen and wardens to their sacred trust was secured by leaving one guinea to the former for preaching a sermon, and a certain sum to the latter for a dinner to celebrate the cheerful anniversary on which the vault is opened. Thus, the casket which contains the dust of this illustrious and ingenious WRAGG is kept clean, and the fact that she once lived is kept in mind at the small expense of a few pounds yearly.

There has just been discovered in Jackson County, Missouri, a family of giants. The head of the family, we are told, rejoices in a stature of eight feet and six inches, while a daughter, a delicate maiden of twelve summers, has already attained seven feet with tremendous possibilities. To what height she may tower when she comes to "bud into womanhood," time alone can show, but she must be surely fitted to maintain her rights against any masculine tyrant who shall venture to tread upon her voluminous skirts. Were it not for the beneficent provision which usually renders these gigantic people of a peculiarly mild and harmless disposition, there would be some occasion to fear that the woman's rights advocates would enlist this muscular sister in the cause as soon as she gets her growth. If her huge frame were to be filled with the genuine fire of the strong-minded, there would be no withstanding the fury of her onslaught on what would then have to be regarded as the weaker sex. As it is, she is likely to be captured by some enterprising showman and carried about like an elephant or a rhinoceros to astonish the populace. ROSE PLUMMER is the name of this ethereal maiden.

They believe in competitive examinations in England. The London School Board recently selected a minute clerk by a very interesting and satisfactory process. Having sifted the number of applicants down to twelve, a member of the Committee met this dozen of reporters in a room, and in a peremptory manner hurried them through the feat of taking down the following edifying discourse *verbatim*:

"It is not that I net note dyspepsialor desolate antecedent dissolution, but bat bet bit boat bought about *pro hac vice* and pupil teacher's trajectory any magnetic 2 8 7 5 6 *bleu mange* with over every aver 6 7 9 8 2 and 2 more, and the meeting broke up in confusion. Nay, more, or rather the crowd creed crude income-tax and synthetical æsthetical rhinoceros—(cheers and a laugh)—or elementary parallels at it ought out stenographic talent—to fulfill with paragon discourse or zymotic Williamson Anderson and Christopher."

This is probably a fair specimen of the intelligible speeches and remarks which the Board expect their minute clerk to take down. On no other ground can it be regarded as a test of their fitness for the position. As an exercise for short-hand reporters it is about as sensible as examining a class in history by propounding a series of conundrums. They evidently want a mere machine for writing words, and not a man with brains in his head, accustomed to associating ideas with sounds.

A lively competition is still going on between the inventors of strange and startling modes of committing suicide. It is a pity each could not obtain a patent for the exclusive use of his method, for this is a commodity in which a monopoly could do no great harm. A man in Indiana lately devoured a powdered lamp-chimney and a glass bottle. Like all great inventions, this seems perfectly simple when once it is made known; but it has one serious defect, it was not successful. If bottles are to be taken for this purpose, they will probably prove more effective if they contain a quantity of laudanum or strychnine; and the lamps themselves, if kerosene is burned in them, will do far greater execution than their chimneys.

There is said to be a colored man at Alexandria, Va., who has the power of transferring his heart from one side to the other at will, and of revolving his stomach with the greatest ease. All these strange anatomical movements are easily seen, and are vouched for by men of "undoubted medical ability." This is a power of a purely esthetic kind. There can be no use in it so far as we can see, but it is gratifying to know that the powers of man are not absolutely limited even in the direction of the stomach. Perhaps, by practice, any one could acquire this wonderful faculty and then those who are unfortunate enough not to have their hearts in the right place could correct the defect.

The founder of the "Bedfordian system of astronomy," whatever that may be, has had his mind attracted to mundane affairs by the terrible war in Europe, and shortly before the cessation of hostilities he left his star-gazing pursuits for a time, and wrote a spirited "appeal to the Christian Church" to

"Denounce the Prussian butchery—
The French release."

Of course, his mind was familiar with things celestial, and poetry was the natural language of his soul. If, however, the rhythm of his verse is a fair transcript of the music of the spheres, it is a lucky thing for mortals that, as ancient philosophers taught, their ears are so used to the sound that they never hear it. This by the way, is a very respectable Hibernicism for an old Greek philosopher to indulge in. The strong point of the founder of the "Bedfordian system" is rhyme. Whatever other claims for immortality his verse may have, and they are many, it is distinguished above all others by the delicate variation in the sound of the ultimate syllables. The following will serve as samples:

Fathers—many who live to reach their homes,
Instead of wife or child, will only find their bones!—
(Worse this than Prussian bullets or slain by sabre)—
For such afflicted ones we plead for Heaven's favor.
What will the heathen say when next you send your missionary,
But that the preacher at home had better stay
And take the beam from his own eye
Before he for a mote in a brother's pry;—
Pretend not to teach the new commandment,
While he hinders not the murdering commandant?
'Gainst human butchery the Church should make a stand.
Infidels, so-called, will do their part;
In much that's good they often take the start.
That science in future may rule the world,
Superstition must succumb, and the truth be told.
'Tis to the starry heavens we must look
For the key to the mysteries the people will no longer brook.
Priests and Kings too long have ruled mankind,
Reason subjugated, the image of God made blind.

If we had space and time at our command, we could point out many beauties in this short passage, but the intelligent reader will discover them by careful study.

MARRIAGE PORTIONS.

We have received several more letters on the marriage dowry question, which has already been discussed by many readers of the TIMES in our columns, and publish them below. It will be noticed that the girls who have been appealed to at length speak; and it must be confessed that they give a very sorry picture of the New-York young man of the period.

Opinions of Another Bachelor—The Duties of Fathers, Daughters and Suitors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I doubt very much if the writer of the original article upon the dowry question, published recently in the TIMES, fully appreciated the inflammable character of the subject matter upon which he entered, or had the slightest idea of the force of the fires slumbering beneath the smooth and polished surface of our social life. The readiness with which responses come, advocating both sides of the question, testifies to the deep interest felt in the subject.

The question of marriage, raised in any form, is one of the deepest human interest—it touches the dearest relations of life—it is *the* question above all others, which binds up in itself more of earthly happiness or woe than any other, and hence the general interest manifested in the subject on all sides.

Partaking of the general interest, and perhaps in a greater degree from the fact that I belong to the "bachelorhood" myself, I am induced to offer my testimony in the case. No one will deny that the disinclination of young men to marry is a very great evil—that it calls loudly for remedy. It is wide-spread and growing. So general has it become in all ranks of society—at least the upper and middle classes—that the establishment of the custom of giving dowries to daughters on marriage would operate only as a partial remedy.

It is evident that the question of dowry or no dowry in every case would be governed by ability of papas and mammas, and it is equally certain that the number who are able to give dowries to all their daughters, and also provide for sons, is very small compared with the numbers of young men in the community who justify themselves in their bachelorhood on account of inability to properly support a wife, and who excuse themselves with the satisfactory reflection that they are too "noble and disinterested" to ask a young lady reared in luxury to share their humble homes.

How this evil is to be remedied, or whether it can be fully remedied or not, is a question that demands the earnest consideration of our social reformers. The evil is grounded in the demoralized state of society the general extravagance that permeates all ranks, the insane desire for riches and fondness for ostentatious display, and it will probably continue so long as rank and consideration in society depend upon one's ability to minister to this depraved taste.

As long as extravagance in mode of living, is a test of one's fitness and admissibility to good society, so long will young men find it necessary to live up to the limits of their income, and so long will they regard as necessaries of life, the luxuries and the vices, the possession and enjoyment of which are necessary to give them standing, and so long will they find it inexpedient to burden themselves with portionless wives.

But to the narrower question of dowry or no dowry. It seems to me that there is a great deal of justice in the claim made on behalf of the daughters of the rich that a dowry should be settled on them on marriage. Throwing aside, altogether, any claim of the son-in-law, on account of the partnership, it seems to me that a parent who has reared his daughter in affluence, and fostered expensive habits, owes it to her, if his means allow, to see to it that when she leaves his home for her husband's, that she shall not be compelled to leave behind her the luxuries to which she has been accustomed, and which to her are necessary comforts. The parent is responsible for her luxurious habits. He should in all justice feel himself responsible for the means of their continued enjoyment. Let the daughter understand that in selecting her husband, the consideration of the possibility of being compelled to sacrifice much that goes to make up her happiness in the way of the luxuries of life, need not enter into her calculations—that she is to go from the paternal roof endowed with a suitable provision; and her selection will be guided, more often than is the case now, in accordance with the dictates of her heart and those moral considerations which, as I believe, go most efficiently to make up woman's judgment, when uninfluenced by cruel and unhappy circumstances.

But whatever view parents may take of the dowry question, it does not affect the duties of young men in the matter. No young man should hesitate to ask the young lady of his choice to marry him on the ground that he can only offer her a cot in exchange for a mansion. Let him do his duty and trust her to do hers. Let her judge of how best her happiness can be secured, and I have faith to believe that in the majority of cases they will follow the dictates of the affections and take the chances; that they will prefer a home, though humble, loving and loved, to a lonely and loveless life in the paternal mansion, or worse yet, as the mistress of a palace, purchased in a matrimonial trade.

And the young men may rest assured that a father who loves his child will not lose sight of her, nor of those she loves; and if his regard does not assume the shape of a dowry it will perhaps that of an increased business. At all events, he will find he has exchanged a few doubtful, perhaps vicious, pleasures for the enduring affection of a wife and the truest enjoyment of home. But we have not heard from the young ladies on this subject, except in one instance. The married lady who took up the cudgels for them in last Sunday's TIMES did, indeed, represent them nobly and with excellent judgment and skill. The ladies certainly cannot be indifferent. Of course, they have opinions on the subject, and I think I may say, with truth, that their opinions would have great weight, especially among bachelors. Let them speak out then, and tell their parents and the young men what they think of these interesting questions. They owe it to themselves to unmask the selfishness of bachelors, who seek under the plea of "kindheartedness" and honorable regard for them, to shift from their own shoulders to theirs the burden and responsibility for the wicked neglect of their plain duty.

FAIR PLAY.

A Note from Maggie, Louise, Lucy and Annie.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your married lady-correspondent wishes the ideas of some young ladies on the marriage question. In answer to her, and to EGBERT A. WATSON, and the Brooklyn bachelor, we will say what we believe to be the truth, that in the present state of society, men have themselves to thank for the extravagance of girls, for they invariably go after the one who creates the most sensation, and countenance the greatest folly and fastest behavior. In seeking an introduction to any one, you must now select the best dressed, or the one reputed for wealth, instead of the most lady-like or sensible. When you hear a young man praise a lady, you may be confident it will be because she is very stylish, dances well, and her father's is a nice house to go to, meaning that her people entertain a great deal.

Any girl who is practical, a good housekeeper, dignified and quiet, is, in this age, thought "slow," and not to amount to much, or else she is called "strong-minded." But such a girl makes the good wife. Why should "Egbert E. W." and the "Brooklyn Bachelor" expect that if they have a "namby-pamby girl," what men call "sweet," or one who has lived for society, that she can change after marriage? We hold that what a man marries for he gets—wealth, position or beauty—and he ought not to be disappointed if no other good qualities go with his wife; and, if he selects the ornament of a ball-room, he should not complain if she cannot make home comfortable. Let these young men visit a few families instead of going to so many parties, and they will find what girls really are. Then there will be no danger of their being deceived by their society manners. We think, too, they will also find that there are few girls ready to accept a husband in a hurry.

An English writer lately complimented the American ladies on having more sense and more general information than the women of any other nation, and an American writer lately announced that the New-York ladies had more mental capacity than the New-York men. We assure you we girls constantly feel our greater mental ability than the mass of the young men we associate with. They go at business young, and devote all their time to it, or else to billiards, horses, &c., &c., while we continue music and other accomplishments after leaving school. We think "the sacrifice" is not on the man's part, to have such an educated companion.

A word to "Old Mr. Buckskin." He is mistaken in thinking that there are hundreds of young ladies ready to join themselves and fortunes to the kind of young men he names. We can tell him all we young ladies in society have a very high appreciation of ourselves and our money.

MAGGIE, LOUISE, LUCY AND ANNIE.

Another Young Lady's View—Men Inconstant, Selfish and Worldly.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A married lady asks, "What do the young ladies themselves say? Are the majority so worldly that they would rather remain as they are than share the love of an honest man?" I ask, Where are we to find him—this honest man? In the present day, in New-York, young men are crazy about money, and if they have not the perseverance or ability to make it through their own efforts, they expect to procure it by marrying. I know of many a young man who has broken off an engagement instantly on hearing that the girl's father has been so unfortunate as to fail in business. With the proofs we constantly have of the men's inconstancy and selfishness, and worldliness, is it strange that we have to think we are valued solely or principally for the money our father's may give us, or we may inherit?

I am the daughter of "well-to-do" parents. I am not pretty, but I have more attention than most girls of more attractive appearance. So you can understand how I see through the motive of these attentions, and how I value them. I do not believe that every man who visits me wants to marry me, but he expects as a return for his calls on me that I will invite him in Summer to pass a day or so at our country place, and during the Winter to be asked to dine with us, &c. I do give them such invitation because I am generous and fond of society, but I feel that if I were to lose my property that I do not know one man who would stand by me in the change of fortune, even as a friend. They would consider it a waste of time to give even their society to me. It is a sad thing to feel that you are not appreciated for yourself. But better to know it now than to find it out after marriage—and finding it out, I do not blame a woman who talks of her house and her carriage.

E.

Advice to Young Women of Property—Don't Marry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a young matron and have read the various letters from Bachelors, Paterfamilias, &c., and heard them extensively discussed by my husband's friends. In my opinion, any girl whose parents are well enough off to give her a portion for herself had better keep that portion, and not get married. With her money, and single, she will be much more independent and happier. The men of New-York make poor husbands. There is too unwholesome an atmosphere in this City to let a man appreciate the affection of a wife and family. Men here are in too great a hurry to get rich; not for the sake of providing for their families, but to feel rich, and to be able to drive a four-in-hand; or else they are weak and indolent through folly and extravagance.

I think there is not one among a thousand men who has a good heart, the kind of heart to make home happy. What is a modern young man ready to sacrifice for love? Nothing. I know of one who has a suite of apartments elegant with French furniture, and who gives expensive entertainments, but who says he cannot afford to be married.

Some women say they marry for companionship. How much do they get? Their husbands are absent from 9 to 6, at least. They scarcely find time to take them to any parties or entertainment. Often the wife is alone in her pew in church, and drives alone in her carriage, and in the Summer the New-York husband's business prevents him from being much out of town with the family. I hear young men talk as if they were conferring a favor on a lady by marrying her, and I hear many say they wish they could get out of an engagement.

Home joys and home affections are beautiful, but a home without them, and a husband who is not a companion, are the hardest trials a woman can have. I advise young ladies not to take a man who has to be paid by their fathers for taking them, but to keep their money, and with it their freedom.

MRS. C. D.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Socialists of Paris have started a journal called *Le Vengeur.*

It is calculated that two months will elapse before Paris will be properly provisioned again.

Hon. Mrs. NORTON is engaged on a work shortly to be published, *Lives of the Poets Laureate of England.*

The Ex-Queen ISABELLA intends to fix her residence in Austria, and is negotiating for the purchase of a chateau near Vienna.

During the whole period of the siege only five suicides were committed in Paris. Two of the cases were soldiers, and one was a woman.

The following is good: When will BISMARCK become a great landscape painter? When he's *Claude Lorraine.*

A Frenchman has written a *brochure* dedicated to "WILLIAM I., King of Prussia by the 'grace of God,' and Emperor of Germany by the effusion of blood."

M. ROCHEFORT has commenced the publication of a new journal, entitled *Le Mot d'Ordre*, and explains in his opening address that the *Mot d'Ordre* is regicide.

It is interesting to hear from India that His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay, has had some exciting "pig-sticking" near Ahmedabad.

Mr. SWINBURNE's new poem is entitled "The End of a Month," and will be published in a new magazine in March. A second edition of the "Songs Before Sunrise" is also in the press.

Reports of the alarming state of public security in Arezzo and its environs continue arriving at Florence, and are worse and worse every day. Forty-two cases of highway robbery, with more or less violence, in one week.

BARON LIEBIG has so far recovered as to be able to resume his lectures at the University of Munich. He is conducting the present course on experimental chemistry with all his old energy and effect. This item may be considered as a fresh LIEBIG's extract.

An old lady was telling her grandchildren about some troubles in Scotland, in the course of which the chief of her clan was beheaded. "It was nae great thing of a head, to be sure," said the good old lady, "but it was a sad loss to him."

The King of Spain has commissioned the following paintings: "The Arrival at Cartagena," by Señor GISBERT; "The Entrance Into Madrid," by Señor ROSALES; "The Oath in the Cortes," by Señor CASADO; and the "Official Reception in the Palace," by Señor PALMAROLI.

The 1st of May has been fixed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the opening of the London International Exhibition of 1871. In order to render the ceremony peculiarly attractive, letters have been addressed to M. GOUNOD, Herr WAGNER, Signor VERDI, and Mr. ARTHUR SULLIVAN, requesting them to prepare an original musical composition suitable for the occasion.

Gen. BOURBAKI was thus described six months ago by a correspondent: "He is a wondrous swordsman, and often, it is said, performs the feat with which Sir WALTER SCOTT rendered SALADIN famous—laying a silk handkerchief on the blade of his scimitar and shredding it in two with an almost imperceptible movement of the arm. It is said that Gen. BOURBAKI can even exceed the dexterity of MUSA, the Saracen chief, made so renowned by Lord LYTTON."

The 84,900 men under Gen. BOURBAKI, who have taken refuge in Switzerland, swell the number of French prisoners and of fugitives interned in neighboring States to more than a million; 930,000, according to the *North German Gazette*, are prisoners of war, inclusive, of course, of the garrison of Paris; nearly 20,900 fled into Belgium after the battles of Metz and Sedan, and more than 80,000 have now crossed the Swiss frontier. This enormous total of 1,034,000, remarks the *Gazette*, is unparalleled in history.

An Inverness paper states that it has now been definitely arranged that Lord LORNE is to wear at his wedding the full Highland costume. Several well-known houses in Edinburgh are at present busily engaged in making for the "youthful Marquis a magnificent specimen of the garb of old Gaul." No stone ornaments are to be introduced; the mounting will entirely consist of gold richly chased, every piece of jewelry having engraved on it, besides, the arms of the noble house of Argyll.

In Constantinople a new weekly periodical has appeared, written in modern Greek, and entitled *Euridiki*. It is chiefly intended for female readers, and its aim is to promote the intellectual development of women; with this view, a series of lives of women distinguished in art, science and literature will be published in its pages; and the first of this series consists of a eulogistic biography of the Princess DORA D'ISTRIA, whose literary works are so well known. A lady, EMILIA LEONZIAS, is the editor of the new periodical, which, when we remember that it is published at Constantinople, may be considered a remarkable sign of the times.

The dresses worn by the Queen and the Princess of Wales at the opening of Parliament, are described by the *Court Newsman*. Her Majesty wore a black terry-velvet dress, with a train trimmed with miniver and crape, and a long white tulle veil, surmounted by a small diamond crown; Her Majesty also wore a diamond necklace, cross and brooch, the riband and the star of the Order of the Garter, the Orders of Victoria and Albert, and Louise of Prussia, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order. The Princess of WALES wore a dress of violet velvet, trimmed with a lighter shade of satin, and flounce of fine white Brussels lace; ornaments, corsage, neck-lace and bracelets of pearls and diamonds; head-dress, a tiara of diamonds, feathers, and veil; orders, Victoria and Albert, and the Danish Order.

The fine Cathedral of St. Denis has suffered but little from the bombardment. Every precaution had been taken to protect it with sand-bags. The stained glass is intact, or all but intact. Only four shells have penetrated to the interior of the building. One of the elaborately-carved crosses on the top of the buttress has been splintered off, and a coping-stone has been shattered. This sums up the evil done to the cathedral by the shells of the enemy. The splendid carving on the arches around the great door has not been harmed in the least, although there have been some very narrow escapes. The aspect of the cathedral inside is very strange; the tombs of the Kings have all been protected by sand-bags; the interior may be called one great sand-bag.

The gentleman mentioned in the following anecdote might have served as an original for DICKENS' Mr. Winkle: "Once, when Mr. BUXTON was staying with Mr. COKE, at Holkham, a well-known Professor was also one of the visitors. The venerable historian had never had a gun in his hand, but on this occasion Mr. COKE persuaded him to accompany the shooting party; care, however, was taken to place him at the corner of the covert, where it was thought the other sportsmen would be out of his reach. When the rest of the company came up to the spot where he was standing, Mr. COKE said to him: 'Well, what sport? You have been firing pretty often?' 'Hush,' said the Professor 'there it goes again;' and he was just raising the gun to his shoulder, when a man walked very quietly from the bushes about seventy yards in front of him. It was one of the beaters who had been sent to stop the pheasants, and his leather gaiters, dimly seen through the bushes, had been mistaken for a hare by the Professor, who, much surprised at its tenacity of life, had been firing at it whenever he saw it move. 'But,' said Mr. BUXTON, 'the man had never discovered that the Professor was shooting at him.'"

Sale of Confiscated Silks, Cigars, &c.

A sale of goods seized for violation of the Customs laws, consisting of cigars, liquors, silks and general merchandise, took place on Friday by order of the Collector. The cigars brought very fine prices. A lot of 22 fronts of human hair sold for $201; 107 yards of woolen cloth brought $160; 12½ yards of silk, $2.55; one white lace cuff, 25 cents; 30¾ yards of silk, $2.50; 86 yards of black silk, $155; 26¾ yards of dress goods, $40; a silk umbrella, $6.75. These prices indicate the general features of the sale—purchasers paid the full value of the cigars they bought, and obtained bargains in the majority of the silks.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 26, 1871.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE.

Various reports are received concerning the negotiations at Versailles. Rumors are current in Paris that the treaty of peace is signed. One dispatch from Paris asserts that M. THIERS accepts the principle of territorial cession, but is trying to save Metz; this fortress BISMARCK is ready to leave, but MOLTKE is not. Another says that the preliminaries of the treaty have been agreed to, but the conditions and stipulations have not yet; the French, it is added, "are endeavoring to obtain the abandonment of certain distressing conditions." Still another announces that the present difficulty is respecting a treaty of commerce. But the most important statement is by way of London. It announces, on the strength of a dispatch from Versailles, on Friday at midnight, that on that day THIERS, FAVRE and BISMARCK at length agreed upon a treaty of peace, the terms of which are, however, a profound secret. This was to have been presented yesterday to the "Consultative Committee." It also positively declares that peace is certain; that the armistice is not to be prolonged, and that the Prussians will enter Paris on Monday.

THIERS, FAVRE and PICARD, not yet having arrived at Bordeaux, the Assembly will probably not meet today. Discussing the indemnity question, the *Temps* states that the annual product of France cannot for a long time exceed thirteen milliards of francs. It is said that LOUIS BLANC, VICTOR HUGO and ROCHEFORT will present at the next session of the Assembly a motion demanding the impeachment of NAPOLEON. The Duke of BROGLIE has presented his credentials to the Queen of England as Ambassador from France. The *Temps* says: "The sympathetic words of President GRANT's Message toward the German Empire are a painful surprise to the French democracy."

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A terrible colliery explosion occurred in the south of Wales yesterday. Fifty bodies have been taken from the mines....The health of the Queen of Spain is improving....Italy allows Tunis eight days in which to offer satisfactory terms or prepare to fight.

CANADA.

On Friday evening there was a debate in the Canadian Parliament on the fishery question and the work of the Joint High Commission. Sir A. T. GALT thought the Fenian raid claims of Canada stronger than the *Alabama* claims of the United States, and accused the Imperial Government of neglecting the interests of the Dominion. He urged the House to assert the paramount importance of the claims of Canada and of the fishery question in the deliberations of the Commission. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD deprecated expression of distrust in the Imperial Government and any faltering of the Commission representing the interests of Canada. He was satisfied that the Government in England would not see any injustice done to Canada. He believed in the policy of excluding fishermen from the three-mile line in preference to a system of licensing, which would occasion great inconvenience and trouble. He thought the enlargement of the objects of the Commission so as to include the settlement of *Alabama* claims would prove of great importance to Canada, for a war growing out of those claims would inflict far greater loss upon her than even the loss of her fisheries would be. He did not believe any territory of Canada would be given up, or any of her rights surrendered without her consent. After remarks by other members the resolutions offered by Sir A. T. GALT were withdrawn.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to revise the Patent and Copyright laws was passed. The bill providing for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of '76 by an exposition at Philadelphia, was also passed, Mr. CONKLING's amendment in favor of a similar celebration at New-York having been rejected by a large negative vote. The House amendments to the Southern Pacific Railroad bill were non-concurred in and a Committee of Conference appointed. The Post-office Appropriation bill was then taken up. An amendment proposing a reduction amounting to $500,000 for inland mail service was defeated, and one prohibiting the printing of business cards on stamped envelopes was agreed to. A motion to adopt the Australian Steam-ship Subsidy bill as amended was tabled by a vote of 27 to 24. An amendment was also reported in favor of increasing the subsidy to the China and Japan Steam-ship line from $500,000 to $1,000,000, on condition semi-monthly trips are made. This was discussed, but no action was reached.

In the House a petition from citizens of New-Jersey against railroad land-grants was submitted, and a letter from Commissioner PLEASONTON was read, urging final action one way or the other on the repeal of the income tax. Most of the day was spent on the Sundry Civil Services Appropriation bill. An item of $6,000,000 to indemnify States for war expenses was stricken out, as was another of $850,000 to pay for horses and other property lost in the military service. An item of $200,000 was added for works at League Island Navy-yard. A proposition to add $60,000 for the construction of a Navy-yard at New-London, Conn., was rejected. A motion to pass the bill under a suspension of the rules was lost by a vote of 69 to 92, and the subject went over.

GENERAL.

The Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives rules that the Senate, in its present condition, is a legal body, and may act on bills sent to it from the House, and that the House must meet and adjourn from day to day until the session expires by Constitutional limitation.

The chapel, tailor-shop and brush factory connected with the House of Correction at South Boston, Mass., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The entire loss to the County of Suffolk, and to private parties, is $75,000.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to Feb. 6 are at hand. The Entre Rios insurgents have been routed. The revolution continues at Monte Video.

The President issued a proclamation yesterday, discontinuing the discriminating duties on merchandise imported from Portugal, that country having taken similar action with regard to imports from this country.

A Committee of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, yesterday, rejected the terms offered by the Anthracite Board of Trade for a resumption of mining operations.

The Labor Reform Party at Cincinnati proposes to run its own ticket for city officers this year.

The South Carolina House of Representatives is engaged on a bill prohibiting the creation of any State debt in the future, unless approved by two-thirds of the people on a popular vote.

Miss LAURA FAIR was arraigned, yesterday, at San Francisco for the murder of Mr. CRITTENDEN, and pleaded not guilty.

Stores valued at $25,000 were destroyed by fire at Ellenville, N. Y., on Friday night.

The Webster Bank embezzlement amounts to $47,000.

Political Corruption.

To-morrow the Legislature of this State reassembles, and we wish there were any reasonable grounds for supposing that a recess of ten days would be found to have had a wholesome effect upon it. The spectacle which it presents just now is one of the most deplorable that could well be exhibited to a free and intelligent people. We live under a civil polity which ought to produce the highest and best results of government, and in reality we are in the habit of boasting of it as being far superior to any Government which the rest of the world has to show. Yet it has not saved us from abuses which are generally characteristic of unmixed despotisms. In local affairs, we see nothing but roguery on a scale which LOUIS NAPOLEON would never have dared to carry out. Had he attempted anything of the kind at the expense of Paris, there would have been a revolution in less than twenty-four hours. It is only under free Governments that people will submit to the worst forms of ill-usage. We have a Legislature in session which is as wax in the hands of two professional swindlers—TWEED and SWEENY. We call them swindlers, because that is what in fact they are, and it is useless to beat about the bush in dealing with such people. Their Broadway extension scheme is a swindle, and so is their Croton Water bill, and in any other country but this they would be mobbed in the streets for attempting to cheat the public at a time of so much trouble and difficulty. But these knaves understand their day and generation. They know that it is possible to do anything with a community which is too indolent even to stretch out a hand for its own protection. While they can get millionaires to pat them on the back, they need not fear the "middle class."

But is it possible that any sane man in this City can see anything to be proud of in the composition of our Legislature? There are the members, bought and sold every day like sheep in a market, the only trouble with the dealers arising out of occasional disagreements in regard to price. Is this the ultimate result of our "institutions?" TWEED wants to get a certain bill passed. There is a piece of rascality wrapped up in it, as there is in most things in which he has a hand. He goes to the Legislature, and does anybody there think of discussing the merits of the bill? Not at all—the only point to settle is, how much money is there in it? How much can be wrung from the Ring for its passage? Well but, say many "Republicans are as bad as the Democrats. What is the use of you, a Republican paper, crying out, when your own party is as bad as the other?" We say that it is all the use in the world for *some* paper to cry out against the system, and to keep on denouncing it, regardless of blame or praise. If the charge that one party is as bad as the other were true, there would be no hope whatever for the people but in extinguishing *both* parties, and creating a new one on the basis of "honest government, and the best men to the front." But the charge is not true. Almost every Democrat in the Legislature seems to be in TWEED's breeches pockets, but only twenty-one Republicans are prepared to take his bribes. We know there are corrupt Republicans; perhaps no party ever yet existed which did not contain corrupt members. But the whole foundation of the Democratic Party rests upon corruption and bribery in these days—the good men within it, the men of character and principle, are everywhere pushed aside, and the rogues are at the front, with flying colors, and a hired rabble cheering them on. The Republicans are a party cursed with some corrupt men—the Democrats of today are all corrupt, and will have nothing to do with men who are any better than themselves. This is the difference between them, and it is a great difference.

We have no word of excuse to offer for corrupt Republicans, in the Legislature or out of it. We wish we could bring upon them the execration of the whole country. Have we spared NATHANIEL SANDS, or men like him, whom we believe to be corrupt through and through? Did we spare the Astor Committee for whitewashing the Ring just prior to the election—an act which we believed then, and believe now, to be simply infamous, and warranting the use of the harshest terms known to the language? We have no desire to shield treachery or corruption, no matter where it may be found. We want an honest Judiciary, a good Government, a just application of the public moneys, and any party which will give us these blessings we would undertake to support. The Democrats make no attempt to do anything of the kind. The Republicans make the attempt, but they are crippled by the rascals who profess Republican principles while taking Democratic bribes. We hope the names of these traitors will long be remembered in the State as synonymous with the basest dishonesty and deceit. During the remainder of this session we shall do our utmost to keep them before the public. We believe we know how and when these recreants are bribed, and we shall let the light of day into the transactions in which they are concerned. A corrupt Republican is as much worse than a corrupt Democrat as a reputable man who pilfers is worse than a professional thief. But what, after all, can be expected of the people's representatives when the people themselves look tranquilly on while unheard-of outrages on popular government are perpetrated under their very eyes, and knaves grow rich on the hard earnings of honest men? The representatives elected by the people may well think that they need not submit themselves to a higher standard of morality than that which their constituents set up for them.

A French Catholic on the Unity of Italy.

Some of our contemporaries have asserted that we do injustice to the Roman Catholic Church of the United States in representing it as so much behind the European branch in its ideas of civil and religious liberty. To those who have real doubts on this matter, who do not know that the spirit of the Roman Church in this country is in direct opposition to the best American ideas, and far behind the spirit of the European Church, we commend the recent address, delivered in London on the relations of France and Germany, by the well-known French divine, Père HYACINTHE.

We need not say to our readers that, in his purely religious sympathies and opinions, Father HYACINTHE has hosts of followers in all branches of the Protestant Church in this country. If his was the type of Catholic faith presented by the Church in the United States, the barriers between Catholic and Protestant would be weak indeed. But, in a secular journal, it is only with his political views that we have to do. These, we need scarcely say, are still more widely separated from those of American Catholics than his religious. What the Roman Church of this country thinks of Italian unity and the liberty of Rome, we know through a thousand voices. Meetings of Catholics have been held in every one of our large cities. They have protested against the occupation of their own capital by the Italian people as a robbery and spoliation; they have lauded the priestly government on the Tiber as the purest of worldly administrations, and urged the temporal government of the Pope as an attribute of his spiritual power. Nowhere has a syllable been heard from an American Catholic of sympathy with one of the grandest and most inspiring events in the history of human liberty and progress, except the one mild and inoffensive expression from a Catholic priest of this City. And even this gentle assertion of American principles of civil and religious liberty has nearly cost the worthy father his place, and has created intense excitement in the Church.

How does the French Catholic priest regard the liberty of Rome? "In fine, gentlemen," says the eloquent father, in the address referred to, "Rome is free. She is my country, too; the country of my soul, and the joy of her deliverance shines like a pure ray in the darkness of this hour. Ah! I have seen the temporal power too near, to share the blind regrets that it inspires. I have made every effort, if not to love it, at least to respect it. I believe myself forced to this: my conscience was stronger than my prejudices. The temporal power has had its legitimate place, perhaps a necessary one in another order of things; it has counted days prosperous, and even glorious; but in its last form it was only a system decrepit, destined to fall to pieces within itself as soon as its support from without was withdrawn. Hail then to the liberty of Rome! Liberty, I know, is never but a means; it can remain barren, or become fatal; but I have faith in the use that Rome will know how to make of it. The liberty of Rome—it will be Italy restored. She, too, to herself; mistress, in fine, of her grand destinies! The liberty of Rome—it will be the elevation of the Latin races. The liberty of Rome—it will be more and better than all that—it will be *the reform of the Church!*"

We should like to know what would become of an American Catholic who uttered such sentiments. Indeed, how few there are among the priests here that have the slightest inclination even to entertain such ideas. We all know, too, how the American Catholic Bishops and Delegates, (with, we believe, one exception from Arkansas,) voted, and cast their influence in the Ecumenical Council, on the dogma of Papal Infallibility. Hear, on the other hand, Father HYACINTHE on the position of the German Catholic Bishops at this Council: "By the side of this Protestantism," he says, "to which I have desired to pay homage, Germany has not ceased to nourish a Catholicism, no less enlightened, no less noble, no less liberal. It manifested itself in the Council of the Vatican, by that opposition triumphing in its apparent defeat, to which it had given some of its firmest supports." And then the French orator pays the highest tribute to the most able assailant of the temporal power of the Pope who has ever appeared in the Roman Church, the celebrated German scholar, DOLLINGER. When will American Catholics recognize that by clinging to the reactionary party of Europe they are making of the American Catholic Church, not only "an individual" one, but placing it utterly out of sympathy with the best American ideas?

Eighteen New Sinecures.

When "Boss" TWEED has some big "job" to carry in the Legislature, and has got things all settled ready for its final passage, his satellites are in the habit of "ringing in" one of their minor jobs as a sort of tail to the Tweed kite, and putting them both "through" together, shrewdly calculating that the public will lose sight of the "little joker" thus concealed under cover of the larger swindle. In this manner they succeeded in slipping through the Assembly, on the day before the recess, one of their little bills, in conjunction with the passage of the big water job of the "Boss." The bill referred to was an act creating a new clerkship for each of the Justice's Courts of this City, to be called the "Justice's Clerk," with a salary of $2,500 a year. In other words, to give each of our civil and criminal Justices a private secretary, or amanuensis, to be paid for out of the City Treasury. No petition has ever been sent to the Legislature by the Justices, or any one of them, asking for these additional clerkships, or showing any necessity for them. The act is intended simply and solely to provide the retainers of the "Ring" with eighteen new sinecure berths, in addition to the thousand or more already existing, and to saddle the City with another useless item of expense amounting to forty-five thousand dollars a year. Now, will Justice LEDWITH, or Justice DOWLING, or Justice PORTER, or any other of the eighteen Justices who are reported to be honorable and fair-minded men, please inform the public whether they are privy to this new outrage on our tax-payers, and whether they, or either of them, have any use for a clerk, "to be called the Justice's Clerk," at a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum? Our columns are open to anything they have to say on the subject.

Shall We Have a Public Library?

The want of a free public library in this City has been long severely felt by all classes of readers. Many of our citizens manage to get supplies of literature from the Mercantile, Society, Apprentices', and Historical Libraries, but it is certain that a vast majority of the people are deprived of these benefits. For all the practical purposes of a public library, the Astor Library might just as well have never opened its doors. Its hours of admission are inconvenient, and its internal arrangements are not of the best kind. To make it a really free or popular institution, radical changes would have to be effected. The other libraries we have named fulfill a specific mission most usefully, but they are not "public," except in the sense that they are "popular."

It needs no argument to enforce the desirableness and advantage of easy and unrestricted access to books as a means of moral and social culture. All other means combined could not effect a tithe of the good that such a Public Library as that of Boston would accomplish for New-York. By informing the curious, instructing the unlearned, inciting the indifferent, and attracting the masses generally, such an institution, centrally situated and popularly administered, would be of the greatest advantage to New-York.

Whether such an enterprise may best be undertaken by some Society already organized, or be made the special object of some new organization, circumstances will determine. That there is a possibility of accomplishing something with machinery already at work seems to be the fact. The negotiations now making by the Young Men's Christian Association of this City for the purchase of the largest, and one of the most valuable, private libraries in New-York, appear to encourage this view. It remains with our men of wealth to say whether, when purchased, these books shall be freely opened to the public or not.

The library referred to is that of the late THOMAS P. BARTON, and contains, by actual count, more than sixteen thousand volumes, not including pamphlets. It was the result of years of painstaking and costly collecting, and among its treasures are complete sets of books which no other library in the country can boast of having. Those familiar with that interesting work, *The Private Libraries of New-York*, will remember the enthusiastic terms in which its author gave his estimate of the value of Mr. BARTON's collection. For a private library, it is an unusually good gathering of well-selected books. The Young Men's Christian Association proposes to give, of its own funds, ten thousand dollars toward the purchase of this collection, and then undertake its management as a public library, on condition that the additional sum necessary (forty thousand dollars) shall be contributed by liberal-minded citizens. That the price to be paid is not unreasonable is proved by the opinions of those eminent bibliophiles, Dr. COGSWELL and Mr. SABIN, both of whom consider the collection cheap at fifty thousand dollars.

The question, then, comes before us, whether New-York is now disposed to have a public library? There ought not to be much doubt about the advantage of closing with the Christian Association's proposition. At all events it will be clear that, if this effort fails, our City will have to wait for years for the recurrence of an equally good opportunity of founding a Public Library.

Popular Education.

A certain class of philosophic theorists maintain with great pertinacity that Government has no more right to undertake to provide for primary education than it has to find work, food, and clothing for its citizens. Like many other abstract conclusions based upon the existence of an ideally perfect state of society, this is one which the practical sense of modern communities has made very short work of. In fact, so fully impressed are the great majority of educational reformers all over the world with the necessity for State control over popular education, that they are nearly united in the opinion that in supplying the means of tuition, Government only fulfills half a duty which can only be adequately completed by enacting legal penalties against the neglect of these means. The only two nations in the world who possess a comprehensive scheme of popular education, into which the compulsory element does not enter, are England and the United States. The Free School law removed the last existing barrier to the general usefulness of our public schools. After three years' experience of its highly beneficial operation, it has become clear to nearly every one conversant with the subject, that in order to reap all the advantages we are entitled to expect from our liberal provision for popular education, we must deny to any parent the liberty of allowing his children to grow up in ignorance. The latest report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction teems with recommendations from District Commissioners on the subject of compulsory education. In some cases they are cautious and tentative, like the following: "There seems to be a feeling in favor of conferring upon trustees some power, at least, to compel attendance. I can see no reason why some discretion might not be given them on this subject." In others they are decided and conclusive: "There is justice in the demand made at this time by the property-holders. They say, try the force of law, and compel attendance, that society as a whole may be benefited by the privileges furnished by making the schools free." Or, again: "I, for one, hope to see, before long, some form of enactment which shall compel general education. I have found, where I least looked for it, a sentiment that said, 'We are taxed to educate the people; let us make sure that they are educated.'"

It is instructive to find the same subject occupying the attention of the lately elected School Board of the English metropolis at the very outset of their labors. The new English Education bill invests a discretionary power in local Boards to enact a compulsory clause, should they have a majority of rate-payers in its favor. The London School Board includes among its members ladies, clergymen of the State Church and of dissenting bodies, members of Parliament, and artisans. A curious unanimity appears to prevail among representatives, so diverse in other respects, on the subject of the "absolute necessity" of compulsion, under a form more or less modified, being applied to the class of children who could not be induced to accept the advantages of education voluntarily. A working man was the most decided advocate of the step, and this speaker "urged the Board not to treat the matter so gingerly as they had been doing, and not to begin at the wrong end by dealing with the cases of the younger children first. The body of artisans would willingly agree even to an increased burden of taxation if this system could be undertaken, and the education of their class improved in the next generation. Compulsion would in future be the rule, and the result would be a great improvement in the social condition of the country." The ultimate decision of the Board was a resolution to the effect that it "desired to affirm the necessity of enforcing attendance at school in accordance with the provision of the act, such enforcement to be carried out under such limitations and regulations as shall hereafter be approved by the Board." New-York has at present a very much smaller percentage of ignorance among its juvenile population to deal with than London. But no one familiar with the great irregularities in our school attendance, revealed in the low daily average, as compared with the total of the registers, can fail to see that much of our tuition is necessarily of the most inadequate kind. Side by side with, say one-tenth, of our City children growing up in absolute ignorance, there are at least other two-tenths only one step removed from it. Some such resolution as that adopted in London will, sooner or later, be forced upon us.

The Washington Carnival.

With other Continental fashions, the Carnival has made its way across the Atlantic. Probably no better place than Washington could have been found for its introduction. To a stranger fresh from the bustling activity of Northern towns, Washington recalls the pictures drawn by the poet of the Castle of Indolence. Outside of the halls of legislation, and the various Government offices, there is very little business done. A large number of strangers are drawn to it by chance or curiosity, and crowds of lounging negroes fill its streets, like the *lazzaroni* of Naples. But even the citizens of the place appear to be infected by the atmosphere of idleness, and go about their daily duties as though all the world were a joke. The young people divide their time between dancing and sleeping, while the elders devote their waking hours to dinners and gossip. Not inaptly, indeed, has Washington been called our Winter watering-place,—a characterization well borne out by its *rococo* architecture, and the universal badness of its hotels, with the single exception of the Arlington.

So many advantages should have made a carnival succeed at Washington, if anywhere. That it did not succeed seems to indicate that this particular extravagance is an exotic flower unable to take root in our simple soil. Perhaps its failure was in some measure owing to its novelty, and to the inexperience of its managers. The entertainments provided for the expectant multitude do not seem to have been especially enlivening. A procession of butchers, even on horseback, is scarcely calculated to excite the profoundest emotions of the human mind, though had they been mounted on calves they might have furnished an appropriate spectacle. That travesty of a mediæval tournament in which our Southern fellow-citizens so greatly delight, and which consists in a number of mounted gentlemen trying, more or less unsuccessfully, to poke sticks through a suspended ring, differs only from a circus show in being less amusing. Next time, perhaps, the first attempt might be improved upon, but there seems no reasonable ground for supposing that "next time" will ever come.

The truth is, that the Carnival is and probably always will be, opposed to the genius of our people. Not to speak of the practical common sense which will always fail to see the consistency of ushering in a penitential season with fresh outbursts of folly, we lack that peculiar temperament which alone gives to Carnival merry-making alike its apology and charm. The gay *bonhommie* of the Frenchman, the good-humored vivacity of the Italian, the courtesy of the "dumbfoundered" Spaniard, are equally unknown to us. Thus our masquerading is apt to be stiff and awkward; with the Carnival costume we do not know how to assume the Carnival license. The few adventurous damsels who were inspired by memories of the Strada and Corso to rain down from the balconies of Pennsylvania-avenue the unpoetic influence of beans on the crowd below, aroused as much indignation as though their missiles had been of deadly nature and intent. Nothing could prove more clearly how far removed we are from understanding or entering into the true Carnival spirit—that gay delirium of practical jesting which, losing and mocking all personal dignity, never loses its temper.

MINOR TOPICS.

Without any reasonable doubt, peace is finally concluded. Whether the statement already received as to its terms is correct, we have as yet no means of judging. The secret has been tolerably well kept, but will be an open one ere many hours longer. The tidings have been fully discounted, and can only deepen somewhat the satisfaction which every one has already participated in at the near and almost certain prospect of an event which has now become a historical fact.

In a report which we published the other day, relating to the proceedings of the Grand Jury in the investigation of the Broadway job, the name of Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND was erroneously introduced. There cannot be the slightest doubt that Judge SUTHERLAND was in no way responsible for the suppression of the inquiry. He was called upon to preside over the Court, but he could not do otherwise than discharge the Grand Jury when it reported its labors at an end. He was not privy to its proceedings, and could not have controlled them if he would. The responsibility rests solely with the leaders of the Tammany Ring, and Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND is entirely free from blame or reproach in the matter.

It is curious to notice how indignantly the Pennsylvania coal monopolists protest against their workmen taking a leaf out of their own book. The operators have treated the public after a manner precisely similar to that whose personal application they so loudly resent. Dictation and arbitrary prices have been hitherto used by the monopolists for their own exclusive advantage. The workmen are disposed to push rigid protection to its ultimate limits, and may fairly challenge the outside theorists who believe that the sectional claims of industry have a higher law than the public welfare to support them to the entire extent of their demands. Meanwhile, nearly every branch of industry, and every class of the people, suffer, while the rival claimants to an outrageous monopoly are disputing over the spoils. How long will Congress permit formal obstacles to prevent its coming to the relief of the people by giving us free coal?

The efforts of M. THIERS to save Metz will, most probably be unsuccessful. That fortress gave the Germans too much trouble to make it at all likely that they should relinquish it again. Under capable management they know very well that its boast of being impregnable can easily be sustained. Count BISMARCK is doubtless aware that with Metz in German hands, France will be perpetually reminded of the humiliation of conquest, and will have a restless impulse toward its recovery. In the pursuit of the mission of a united Germany, which wants a seaboard and which cherishes other vague ambitions, that may some day lead to a conflict with Russia or Austria, or even England, the Federal Chancellor is doubtless sincerely anxious that the wounds inflicted by this French quarrel should heal up as quickly as possible. With the cannon of Metz pointed at the heart of France, this is simply impossible. Suppose Germany gets into another war, she must face the certainty of being obliged to purchase with Metz, and perhaps a good deal more, the neutrality of France, or of engaging in a contest which might overtask her powers. Perhaps the best solution of the difficulty would be to raze altogether a stronghold which, to either Power, will be a very expensive possession, as well as a continual source of mutual suspicion.

According to an English jeweler, "the United States have for several years absorbed, and do still absorb, all the diamonds of first-rate quality that come to the European market." We are assured by another authority that those received from the Cape mines have been for the most part inferior in quality, and simply of value for stone-cutting, engraving and similar purposes. It is interesting to learn that "America now only purchases the finest quality," but the statement leads one to attempt a vague conjecture where our innumerable tribe of ward politicians procure the gems which form an almost indispensable article of personal adornment. It appears that in England small double-cut white brilliants are fetching $55 per carat, and a fine spread carat stone $125 gold. We should imagine that a successful Tammany job, such as the new Water bill, would quite counterbalance the cheapening effect of the Cape supply by increasing the demand on the part of Democrats, to whom a diamond pin represents the first badge of political success.

Much ado has been made about a memorial to Congress in favor of the repeal of the duties on wool, coal, lumber, and other articles, purporting to be signed by an influential body of Massachusetts manufacturers. When protected manufacturers protest against protection, who will come to its rescue? is the question that has been triumphantly propounded since the presentation of this memorial. The most influential of the firms whose names are attached now appear with a card, declaring that the document as printed is "very different from what it was represented to be by the person who presented" it to them for signature. In other words, these parties allege that their names were obtained by false pretenses, and that, so far as they are concerned, the memorial is a fraud. They will, doubtless, be more cautious next time. The readiness with which business men, who in ordinary matters are careful and shrewd, lend their influence to projects of which they really know nothing, cannot be too strongly reprehended.

South Carolina Conservatives—judging them by their newspapers—correctly appreciate the tendency of the murders and outrages that are frequent in some parts of that State. Gov. SCOTT, in a special Message referring to them, declares that nothing further is necessary for the vindication of the law than such local legislation as shall strengthen the judicial arm of the State Government. The Charleston *News*, which is certainly not Republican, further urges the employment of Federal troops, rather than local militia, for the preservation of order. "To send the negro militia to Union," it says, "is to send them to bloody graves. To send United States troops, is to insure quietness and peace." The necessity of doing something and doing that something quickly, is admitted, even by the Democrats. They see clearly enough that unless the local authorities show themselves able to protect life and property, the only ground of opposition to Federal interference will disappear. There are rights that are higher than States' rights, and these higher rights Congress must protect, when local authority is unequal to the task.

WASHINGTON.

Commissioner Pleasonton on the Income Tax Repeal—Civil Service Appropriation Bill—A Spy on Board the Tennessee—Post-Office Appropriations—Steam-Ship Subsidy—Interview of the English Commissioners with the President.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Commissioner PLEASONTON today notified Mr. HOOPER, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, that he had delayed action in preparing for the assessment of the income tax in view of the possible action of Congress, but he could now delay no longer. He hoped, therefore, that Congress would act at once, if it acted at all. Mr. HOOPER then gave notice that he would, at the earliest opportunity, move to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of taking up the resolution of repeal.

CIVIL SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House worked hard on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, today, and there was much sharp debate on various items, but there were no material changes, except in a few prominent items. When the small appropriations for the public grounds and the avenues of Washington, over which Congress maintains control, were reached, Gen. LOGAN, of Illinois, and Mr. FINKELNBURG, of Missouri, exhibited the contemptible narrowness of their ideas by striking at every item proposed, and succeeded in saving to the Government a few thousand dollars. At the same time these gentlemen urge others to vote for an expenditure of $1,100,000 on Government account at St. Louis, Cairo, Rock Island and Chicago. It is only when the improvement of the Capitol so as to make it an honor to the nation is proposed that they are seized with a desire to reduce expenditure. Their animus is apparent. When the Freedmen's Bureau was reached, an animated partisan debate sprung up, the Democrats charging down upon it as a political machine full of fraud and corruption. The desire to close up this heritage of the war, irrespective of its work, was clearly shown. A motion to strike out the appropriation was rejected, but a motion to reduce it from $197,500 to $87,500 was agreed to. The item of six millions of dollars to reimburse the States for expenses of enrolling, subsisting and equipping troops for the defense of the United States, six millions of dollars was, on motion of Mr. CULLOM, stricken out. A long debate followed on the appropriations for the permanent improvement of the several Navy-yards, which brought up the whole question of the removal of old yards and the establishment of new ones. An amendment was offered appropriating $100,000 for beginning work at New-London, which, after a violent discussion, was rejected. The item of $175,000 for the Philadelphia yard was then stricken out and $200,000 for League Island substituted, which authorizes the commencement of work there.

A LONG AND STORMY SESSION.

Finally, at 7 o'clock, after a long wrangle and a stormy scene, the House refused to work any longer and adjourned, having been in session eight hours.

A SPY ON THE TENNESSEE.

The following letter, explaining what was done with a spy discovered on board the *Tennessee*, was received from the Secretary of the Commission, by the *Tybee*:

UNITED STATES COMMISSION OF INQUIRY TO SANTO DOMINGO,
SANTO DOMINGO CITY, Feb. 14, 1871.

SIR: By desire of the United States Commission of Inquiry to Santo Domingo, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Department, the circumstances under which Mr. C. REBELLO was admitted aboard the United States steamer *Tennessee*, on the departure of the Commission from New-York. Mr. REBELLO was employed by me as clerk and copyist and to assist me in such duties as might be proper for him to perform for me as Secretary of the Commission, and with the understanding that he was to have no connection with the Press, and that his relations to the Commission and to me were to be strictly confidential. Soon after setting out on the voyage Mr. REBELLO refused to render me any assistance, and applied to the Commissioners for employment. The Commission declined to employ him, except in some capacity in which he could be useful to me in the discharge of my duties as its secretary and to which I would recommend him. Finding that I could not conscientiously do this, I was forced to discharge him. He had already received $200 payment of his wages, which I understood to be at the rate of $200 a month. I beg leave to add that after the Commission declined to employ Mr. REBELLO, except upon the terms above stated, he avowed himself to be the assistant editor of the New-York *Sun*.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALLEN A. BURTON.

To Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State, &c., Washington, D. C.

It is proper to state that the spy's true character was discovered by others on board the *Tennessee* long before Mr. BURTON would admit it, and this contributed to his dismissal in a material degree.

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate spent the day, after the morning hour, in considering the Post-office Appropriation bill. The amendments proposed by the Appropriation Committee reduced the amount appropriated by the House in the first section nearly $1,000,000 for inland mail transportation, but in the second section introduced a proposition to increase the subsidy of the San Francisco and China and Japan steam-ship line $500,000, just 100 per cent., on condition of semi-monthly instead of monthly trips being made. The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, disagreed to the amendment reducing the appropriation for inland transportation, by a vote of 23 to 21. Of the other amendments preceding the subsidy section, making comparatively slight changes in the amounts, some were adopted and others rejected. On reaching the second section, Mr. WILLIAMS moved to insert a paragraph granting a subsidy to the Australian Steam-ship line of $300,000 annually, and made a short speech in support of it. A good deal of feeling was manifested. The opposition of Mr. CHANDLER was particularly sharp and excited. Mr. HARRIS gained the floor and moved to lay the amendment on the table, which was in order under the new rule. Several Senators appealed to him to withdraw the motion, and NYE, STEWART, CASSERLY and others showed considerable bad temper at the proposition which would cut off debate. HARRIS withdrew the motion, but CHANDLER was on his feet in an instant to renew it, and he was deaf to all appeals to "give way for a few remarks." So the vote was taken, and the subsidy was laid on the table by 27 to 24. The amendment will be offered again when the bill is reported from the Committee to the Senate. Pending action on the Committee's proposition to increase the subsidy of the China line, the Senate went into Executive Session, and the subject will come up again on Monday. There is no chance whatever for the Australian line to obtain a subsidy this session, nor is there any probability that it will succeed better in the Senate than in Committee. The increase to the China line has more favor, and may be granted.

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

The Democrats made a hard fight on the enforcement bill yesterday, and, for effect, threatened a still harder fight than they made. Even till after midnight they professed to inquirers about their plans, that they would talk it over the end of Congress, but it was evident that they were utterly powerless. Eight days of speeches were appalling, even to the loquacious GARRETT DAVIS, especially as the days promised to be twenty-four hours long. At 1½ they according gave up, and allowed the Republicans to be wole up and pass the bill, which now only awaits the signature of the President. Under its provisions Democrats can vote just once in each election, a hardship they keenly feel.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

In the morning hour in the Senate today, Mr. HOWARD renewed the attempt for a conference committee on the Southern Pacific Railroad bill and his motion was agreed to.

ISAAC IDLER'S RAMBLES.

VI.—AT HINDOO FESTIVALS.

In a certain sense it may be said that the Hindoos are always holding "poojahs" or "tamashas." When in a state of nature, and before the contact of the European imparts to them the restless and eager life of the West, they like play better than work, and gladly seize upon any excuse for flocking out at the sound of the tom-tom in any direction where a festival may be going on. All day long you may see the natives, old and young, flying kites in the air; and as evening draws on they squat down on the ground to smoke their everlasting hubble-bubbles, and sing rude ditties, or listen to endless stories. Then little paper lanterns are lit and fastened on trees to keep away the evil spirits from the village, or similar lanterns are set floating on the bosom of holy "Gunga," river of Paradise, and watched until they are out of sight. When the party of strolling jugglers come round, and stand salaaming before you in your compound, there is an end to all work in the neighborhood. Your servants all turn out to see the show, and form a ring round the jugglers. The famous "basket trick" is done amid applause, and afterward the trick of a man "sitting on the air" three or four feet from the ground, with no visible support near him. How that feat is accomplished I never could form the faintest idea, nor did I ever meet with anybody in India who could explain it. Certain it is that without apparatus of any kind to help him or conceal his movements, a half naked man will be suddenly seen sitting on nothing, at a short distance from the ground, and apparently enjoying the position as much as if he reclined in the easiest of arm-chairs. Then a man will take a small branch of a tree, and strip the leaves off with his hand—but ere the leaves reach the ground they will all have changed into scorpions, which run darting hither and thither, and are quickly gathered up by the juggler, and disappear as mysteriously as they came. The serpent charmers travel in independent parties, and on two occasions I had the pleasure of seeing them entice a large cobra from the walls of the house in which I lived, on the banks of the Ganges. It was an old house, and cobras came to it in the Winter for warmth. With a few of these agreeable companions, and some whip-snakes hanging from the trees, and an occasional visit from a centipede, and swarms of musk-rats clattering about all night, and plenty of lizards on the wall, and a huge pack of howling jackals under one's window, I could scarcely complain of being dull in my Bengal home, although I was alone in it, and sometimes only saw the European face by accident for weeks together.

The native makes it a sort of half-holiday even when he goes to worship his god. There in a temple is a hideously-carved figure, with eyes like saucers, and painted all over in the brightest colors known to art. Before this figure the native humbly prostrates himself, while the Brahmin with the sacred thread over his shoulders picks up his offering, and the god looks on with unconcern. Sometimes the deity is surrounded with obscene symbols, or represents one of those awful powers beneath whose angry touch the world would crumble away. Whatever may be the awe of the Hindoo while he is in the actual presence of the idol, he resumes his lightness of mind as soon as he gets out of its sight. Then he takes a fresh supply of betel leaf, or "pawn," just as a tobacco-chewer takes his quid—or he goes to the bazaar and indulges in a libation of "bang" or "toddy"—the former being distilled from hemp, while the latter is the juice of the palm. Little does Gopal Lall or Ramghopal care for the sorrows of life while he has a handful of rice left for a curry, a pice or two to buy some "mutchlee," or fish, and a friend who will let him go on credit for a drink of something strong. As for his devotions, they are often cruel and bloody, like the gods to whom they are addressed.

One day I made a journey of sixteen miles to Calcutta for the purpose of being present at that solemn right, the "churruck poojah," or swinging festival, dear to the heart of every pious Hindoo. There was no need to ask my way to the scene of the festival, for I had only to follow the dense stream of men, women, and children which flowed toward it. In and out among the crowd went hawkers of various trifles, just as the same class of traders carry on their business during a procession in New-York. There were paper wind-mills of gaudy colors, painted images of cows, trays covered with "pawn," and abundance of common sweetmeats made with sugar and "ghee"—and thus forming a composition not unlike the "toffee" of our own children. Fish in various stages of decomposition are sold by the side of the road, and just behind the stalls is the open drain, which is the sewer of India, as of the East generally. When perfumers advertise their "famous Oriental essence," little do they know of the smells which Oriental travelers will associate with the name. The Eastern odor is one of open sewers—for as there is absolutely no system of drainage in most Indian cities, it follows that everything which with us flows under the surface of the streets, there lies *above* the surface, simmering and stewing under a fierce sun. It is a disagreeable statement to make, no doubt, and I must apologize for even mentioning the subject; but when people rave about the "romance of the East," they ought to be shown the other side of the picture—they ought to understand that when they go to the East they bid farewell to almost every appliance of comfort or decency to which they are accustomed, and that malaria and fever wait for them at every turn. "If you are lucky," said an eminent physician to me when I landed in Calcutta, "you will have fever during your first year's residence; if you are unlucky you will have dysentery; if you are particularly unlucky you will have cholera." I was among the lucky ones, and only had about seven attacks of fever during the first year, although cholera was twice epidemic, and on one occasion I was asked to attend the funeral of a friend with whom I had dined the night before. Between life and death there is but a short step anywhere, which is one good reason against our prizing the one or fearing the other overmuch; but in the unhealthy parts of India (and Calcutta is among the worst) the bridge is short indeed. There the friend you prize most may be sitting with you one evening, and the next he may be lowered into a grave half full of water, among other graves which have all fallen in, with tomb-stones lying in ruins round about, and an aspect of gloomy desolation such as no other place in the world can show. The climate destroys everything, and the survivors of the departed cannot hope even to place a tombstone which will endure over the remains of those who lie far from home and kindred.

These open cesspools of which I have spoken did not interfere with the comfort of the Hindoos on their way to the Churruck Poojah. They went on laughing and singing until we reached an open piece of ground, where a bamboo pole, about thirty feet in height, had been erected. This was the very centre of the mysteries—the swinging-pole itself, and the natives pressed eagerly to get within sight of it. I, by reason of my white face, found the dusky lane of human bodies opening out for me on every side, so that I soon stood close to the pole, and could see all that was going on. The tom-toms, the drums, the cymbals, set up a hideous din, and the crowd shouted with excitement, for all were merry, and some were drunk. Their mouths were red with the betel-leaf, and as they became more and more excited, their actions became more and more unruly, so that the dreadful goddess Kali, for whose worship we had that day assembled, must have had her wrath kindled against her followers for their levity. A few yards away from the bamboo pole there was a long low shed, open in front, and here a particularly dense crowd was surging to and fro. I worked my way forward to the shed, and found it filled with the priests and their friends. The Brahmins, it must be understood, have nothing whatever to distinguish them from the other natives except the sacred thread over their shoulders. The upper part of their bodies is almost bare, and they are generally coarse and illiterate men, who happened to be born into the high caste, but have nothing else to commend them to favorable consideration. The common native will at any time bow down to the dust at a Brahmin's feet, and there are castes to which the fathers of families go to seek husbands for their daughters, as if they were princes. It is enough that a girl is married to one of these lords of the earth, even if she never sees him afterward. There was a proof-reader in a printing office where my business frequently took me who was such a tremendous "card" in marriageable circles, that he could always have had a very large sum of money to marry the daughter of a man belonging to an inferior caste. His name was Garn Goolie, a pleasant-looking, intelligent man, who could read the Sahib's "copy" with scarcely a mistake, although he had no more idea what it was about than the man in the moon. When Indian compositors make one mistake, they generally go on for lines together with unmeaning jargon; but considering that they do not know the language on which they are working, but merely study each Sahib's writing as if it were a new character, it is wonderful what "clean" proofs they turn out.

In this shed, then, the Brahmins looked just like the other natives, and they were very busy in the centre of the place over a poor wrinkled old man, whose eyes were bloodshot, and whose knees shook together with nervousness. This miserable being had been partially stupefied with drink, and was to be the subject of the first sacrifice to the insatiable Kali. They made him kneel upon the ground, and then three men stooped over him, and commenced pinching up the skin just between his shoulders. They kept kneading this about in their fingers as well as they could, although the poor old man was so thin that his skin was drawn almost as tightly over his back as parchment over a drum. The manipulators managed, however, to get hold of a little pinch of it, and kept working at it so as to render it numb. Then they brought some red paint and put a little daub of it on the place they had been pinching. The heat in the shed was intense, everybody in it looking as if they had been dragged through a pond. The old man was nearly fainting, and called out feebly, "punkah lao"—bring a fan. They gave him some water, waved a fan over him, and then brought two sharp and strong steel hooks. The point was put upon the spot which had been made with red paint, and thrust through skin and flesh until the hook came out at the other spot. The victim yelled dismally, but the priests and onlookers set up a shout of triumph, the tom-toms were beaten, and amid the general noise the old man's cries were lost. The flesh on the other shoulder was then similarly punched and kneaded, the hook was thrust through, and a lotah of drink was handed to the victim. It must have been some highly intoxicating draught, for after he had taken it he seemed like one in a trance.

A band was now passed underneath the hooks, and made fast to a rope, and a procession was then formed to the pole. I walked by the side of the victim, but he took little or no notice of the crowd, and seemed then to be suffering little pain. He was soon hoisted to the top of the pole, and one end of the rope being fastened to a sort of capstan, he was swung at great speed round and round. At the very first movement the flesh was torn in a frightful manner, and the band between the hooks, pressing all across the back, seemed alone to prevent the flesh being pulled out in a mass. There was no blood while the man was on the ground, but now it streamed freely down his back. The pain probably recalled him to his senses, for he made a salaam to Kali, and untied a handkerchief which had been put into his hands, and from it cast down sweetmeats among the crowd. Twelve men were now pushing at the bar, which acted as the lever, and the victim was being swung round at a rate which made the eye dizzy to look at him. The crowd seemed to be worked to the highest pitch of excitement by the sight of the man's mangled flesh, and the uproar they made would have drowned any cry of pain which might have been wrung from the lips of the unhappy wretch above. Presently he made a sign to be lowered, and when he reached the ground a child was brought to him and placed in his arms. It was a pathetic sight to mark the affection with which the poor creature gazed upon this child, and the earnestness with which he kissed it. It may have been that he was poor, and had subjected himself to these sufferings in order to earn a little money for his family. The child cried loudly on being taken away from him, but priests and crowd were alike growing impatient, and it was necessary for him to be once more hoisted to the top of the pole.

Then he was swung round for another ten minutes, while the crowd became gradually more indifferent to him, seeing that he was not likely to fall. In the meantime, other backs were being prepared for the hooks, and one or two men were being got ready to have a skewer thrust through their cheeks. There were others who were candidates for having an iron rod run through their tongues, and there were rumors of barbarities to be performed far more disgusting than these. By this time, however, the heat and "Oriental essence" combined, to say nothing of the sickening orgies I had witnessed, satisfied me with what I had seen, and I was glad to fulfill an engagement to dinner which I happened to have at the Bengal Club—and long may that same Club prosper, and may the good fellows who perform the kindly offices of hosts within it return to their own land with sacksfull of fruit from the pagoda tree.

The usual devotions of the Hindoos are, happily, more innocent in their character than the spectator of these great festivals would suppose. At all hours, indeed, the native is performing some act of duty or worship. His morning and evening ablutions, which he never misses, are a part of his religion. With him "cleanliness and godliness" go together. If he lives near a river, he goes down to that and bathes. Hard by my house there were two ghauts, or steps leading down to the water, and there in the morning and evening crowds of men and women were always bathing and salaaming. There was one ghaut which women chiefly used, and at that they filled their jars with water, and washed out the long strip of linen or muslin which only partially covered their forms, and then walked home with the wet cloth clinging to them, and the pitcher on their head or hips. A people so superstitious as the Hindoos cannot fail to seek every opportunity to propitiate the deities. To them the whole world is full of omens, dark and strange. If an animal crosses their path when they set forth on any important enterprise, they regard it as a warning of failure, and turn back. Let a vulture make its appearance at a festival, or a lizard be heard at an unseasonable hour, and the whole village will be alarmed. Then the little paper lanterns are once more lit and suspended from the trees; there is a great and universal thrumming upon the tom-toms, and the poor Sahib, if he lives in the neighborhood, may make pretty sure of being kept awake all night. If you see a cow on your right hand, it is an excellent sign; therefore rejoice and make merry. If you meet a Brahmin, be sure that you let him pass on your right side, too, or evil may befall you. If a jackal passes you on your left, it is another auspicious omen. Let not your heart move you to do anything during an eclipse, nor engage in any speculation until you have consulted the stars. Then you must take great care that a snake does not cross your path, and that you avoid the evil eye. These rules of life may be troublesome to follow, but a truly good Hindoo will not disregard them.

After a time, even the European mind finds itself affected in some mysterious way by this atmosphere of superstition. The solemnity of night finds one prepared to believe things possible which reason would reject. The hootings of the owls or devil-birds, the screams of the jackal, the wild chant of the boatmen on the river as they take up a refrain from each other, the stillness of the air, heated as in a furnace, all tend to keep sleep from the eyes, and to set the mind brooding on a thousand insoluble problems. In that land the European must always be a stranger and a sojourner, for he cannot colonize it. A distinguished army doctor once told me that the children of all the married soldiers in India only averaged a hundred, and that of these seventeen per cent. died every ten years. The pathway from the West to the East is strewn with the bones of Englishmen. At Cairo, at Suez, at Aden, at Galle, wherever there is a resting stage on the journey to India, there lie the remains of many a gallant fellow who perished by the wayside—while of those who sleep beneath the Indian Ocean, we shall never know aught until the sea gives up its dead. It is the native alone who survives—he and his strange creeds, his simple manners, his secret contempt for every form of civilization but his own. The missionaries work unceasingly, but hard is the field and small the harvest—so small, that to the human eye it seems doubtful whether the toil is not almost thrown away. Many American missionaries have I known, living upon a mere pittance, and struggling hard, day after day, to bring the population surrounding them from the worship of stocks and stones. There was one such missionary who was nobly assisted in all his labors by his wife, and who had never quitted India for years together. Both he and his wife were half worn out with toil—he frequently walking for miles under a frightful sun to preach to the natives at some festival; she teaching Hindoo children to read and write. They were very poor, and had little to comfort them in this world, save the help and support which they received from their Master, on whom, indeed, all their thoughts and expectations and hopes were fixed. One morning, very early, I was looking at a corpse which was floating down the river, with three huge crows perched upon it, when my friend, the missionary, came past. His sad and patient face was much troubled; there were tears in his eyes, but tears of greater pathos in his voice, as he asked me, "Did you hear what happened in the night?" "No," I said. "My wife is dead; she was seized with cholera, and expired before daybreak. I am now left to do my work alone." He went on his way, and except that he "aged" very fast, and his voice soon grew feebler while he preached, and a smile never came to his lips, he made no sign of his grief. Thus it is that in that land of heat and trial the gold in a man's nature is often purified, and the nobler qualities with which we are gifted brought out. Many a martyr to his faith or duty lies mingling with the dust of India, having proved patient and faithful to the last, and striven manfully until the spirit returned to Him who gave it—like poor Sir Henry Lawrence, who lived and died like a Christian soldier, and upon whose tombstone the simple words are written, "Here lies Henry Lawrence, *who tried to do his duty.* May the Lord have mercy on his soul."

New-York Liberality to Yale—Additions to Its Library and a Chapel for Its Divinity Schools.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Feb. 25.

The library at Yale College is to receive a valuable addition to its collection, through the munificence of Wm. Walter Phelps, Esq., of New-York. It is a collection of 6,000 valuable works, once a part of the library of Robert Von Mohl, a distinguished writer on political science, and a professor in the University at Heidelberg. There are 150 volumes on Political Science, 500 on the general theory of political and social science, 1,500 on the public laws of Germany, England, France, United States and other countries, one, a very rare work, on the official collection of the proceedings of the German Diet. There were only 170 copies of this work printed. There are 300 volumes on International law. The collection of works on Political Economy is very full, comprising 2,000 volumes. There are various other important works of a miscellaneous nature. The collection will be in the city soon.

The original plan of the recently-erected Divinity Hall contemplated an addition on Elm-street, of a small but tasteful chapel, a building eminently in keeping with the character and principal object of a theological seminary. The friends of the Divinity School will be glad to learn that Frederick Maynard, Esq., of Southport, Conn., for many years in extensive business in New-York City, has generously offered to erect the chapel at his own expense. The estimated expense of erecting the building is not far from $32,000. The building, which will accommodate an audience of from 2,000 to 3,000 persons, will be commenced at once, and it is expected to be ready for use at the opening of the next term in September. In addition to the formerly convenient accommodations for the daily religious service at the Seminary, and for the delivery of sermons and the rhetorical exercises of the students, it will be sufficiently large for the religious meetings of the academical and other departments of the College in seasons of increased religious interest, and also for the special courses of lectures expected to be delivered next year by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and others to the students of the Divinity School and citizens of New-Haven and strangers who may be invited.

The wish has been expressed and the hope is strongly entertained, that the erection of the Seminary Chapel may be soon followed by the building of the College or University Chapel, which is very much needed, but for which the requisite funds are not yet fully provided

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AMUSEMENTS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Forrest's "Richelieu."

Mr. Forrest's *Richelieu*, which he acted on Monday, and afterward every night of the past week up to Saturday, at the Fourteenth-street Theatre, is not so grand an effort as his *Lear.* It is, nevertheless, surprisingly vigorous and impressive, and in some respects has never been equaled on our stage. Possibly it may be too strongly colored, or at intervals too deeply emphasized, but its general effectiveness cannot be disputed. We must remember that Mr. Forrest's conception projects into *Richelieu* a large portion of the combative or warrior element. His exploit at Rochelle, when he clove one of the "island mastiffs" to the waist, is apparently recalled by him with more pleasure than any triumph his "soul of wiles" has gained by means less trenchant. He leans to the soldier side of *Richelieu*, just as Mr. Booth leans to the priest side; and the physical characteristics of each actor are in exact harmony with the promptings of his temperament. This is strikingly shown by Mr. Forrest at the most immediately practical or executive passages of the text. His swift instructions to *François*, and in the thrilling sequel when he hurls forth his order, "Arrest the *Duc de Bouillon* at the head of his army." are in their way absolutely perfect. They make the heart bound and the pulse tingle, as tamer elocution or feebler delivery never can do. The climaxes, too, where prodigious vocal strength and, more than strength, the "staying" power, is needed, Mr. Forrest declaims magnificently. In the meditative portions he is not, in general, so good. He sometimes appears to be beguiled or intoxicated by the melody of his own voice—and unsurpassed melody it certainly is—in a degree that maltreats the sense or distracts attention from it. The human voice is not expression itself, but only its vehicle, and sound should be subordinated invariably to meaning. When this is consistently done, the beauty of a splendid organ splendidly trained is far more enjoyed than when in the opposite case it is made a principal rather than an agent. In *Lear*, Mr. Forrest is, in this respect, nobly impressive and completely satisfactory. In *Richelieu*—a wonderfully *different* piece of acting, while one with high merits of its own—the same artistic chastity is less manifest. We cannot help expressing regret that Mr. Forrest did not appear on this visit at one of our leading theatres, and with worthy surroundings. His shoulders may be those of Atlas, but the Metropolitan public is growing yearly more exacting, and it is a pity that this engagement should suffer in any way through inadequate support or the atmosphere of an unpopular house.

Mr. Wallack's Performances.

The reward of steadfast dramatic merit was never more fitly bestowed than by the houses now gathered nightly at Wallack's Theatre. Mr. Wallack is acting with extreme vivacity, and with that air of enjoyment which is so contagious, a series of parts of very opposite requirements, and amassing laurels in them all. On Monday the plays were varied here by the presentation of "A Morning Call" and "Woodcock's Little Game." In the former, Mr. Wallack acted the hero, once a favorite impersonation with him, in a style not to be rivaled on our boards. The ease and elegance of his *Sir Edward Ardent* were of course what we should expect of an artist who has lately given us *Ruy Gomez* and *Sir Charles Coldstream.* In "Woodcock's Little Game," however, we were favored with something more of a surprise. His eccentric comedy is perhaps Mr. Wallack's prime specialty. Parts having this flavor, or admitting the infusion of it, are manifestly very agreeable to him. We are bound to add that they are always very agreeable to his audience. Mr. Wallack's *Woodcock* is a capital bit of acting. It is humorous, quaint, lively, and natural. It is entirely within the range of probability, and so outrages no sense of truth. It is running over with sly fun, and so is always appealing to the sense of the ludicrous. Altogether, it is as genial and symmetrical a picture as this accomplished comedian has drawn for us. We would not maintain that it is his highest effort; but it is certainly to be ranked among the most complete and enjoyable. On the other nights of the week the bills have chiefly consisted of repetitions. Yesterday "Home" and "Blue Devils" brought together a good matinée house; and last night there was a respectable audience to see "The Poor Gentleman." Mr. Wallack will to-morrow repeat his excellent study of *Evelyn* in "Money," and "Ours" is announced for Tuesday. On Wednesday "A Morning Call" and "Woodcock's Little Game" are to be seen again; and on Thursday Mr. John Brougham is to appear in his own comedy of "Romance and Reality." Poor Robertson's last play, "Birth," is still in rehearsal here, and will soon be acted.

Affairs at Booth's.

At Mr. Edwin Booth's theatre, "Richelieu" still draws fine houses, and its magnificent accessories are still warmly admired. Mr. Booth's performance has peculiar merits, on which we have dwelt more than once, and which do not at this time require fresh acknowledgment. They certainly do not lack public appreciation any more than do the praiseworthy enterprise, industry and pride in his art which have led Mr. Booth to present the most superb revivals ever seen here. "Much Ado About Nothing" is in preparation, and Mr. Booth will play *Benedick.*

Musical Matters.

Mr. Wehli's second piano recital at the Union League Hall occurred yesterday. The pianist interpreted in its entirety the programme of yesterday week, for the behoof of the numerous persons who were then unable to attend. At Steinway Hall Miss Krebs also gave a piano recital, to which Mr. Signor Randolfi and Mrs. Gulager lent local aid. A concert by the Euterpe was, meantime, taking place at Association Hall. In the evening Miss Vienna Demorest made her debut before an invited audience at Chickering's Rooms, Mr. G. W. Colby conducting, and Messrs. Gustavus F. Hall and Joseph and Isaac Poznanski contributing to the entertainment. At Apollo Hall, a concert was given by the Rivarde Musical Club. We must reserve details concerning all these affairs....We learn with pleasure that Signor Antonio Barili is rehearsing "The Last Seven Words of Jesus Christ," by Mercadante, with a view to a public hearing of that work toward the close of March. Many voices are needed for the effective delivery of the choruses of this composition, and it is to be hoped, as the maestro has long been connected with numerous societies in this City, that he will have an *embarras du choix* in the matter of volunteers. A more explicit announcement will be found elsewhere.

Home News.

Miss Lucille Western was last week at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago....Mr. Edwin Adams was at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....Mr. Davenport acted at the Chestnut-street Theatre....Mr. Stuart Robson was at the Arch....Mr. B. C. Howard's "Saratoga" has been successfully produced at the Boston Globe...."The Twelve Temptations" is attracting crowded houses to the Boston Theatre.....Last night Mlle. Nilsson sang in Toledo....A Terre Haute newspaper remarks that "the way M. Vieuxtemps chased 'St. Patrick's Day in the Morning' all over the violin, all over the house, all over Ireland, all through the known keys, diatonic and chromatic, major and minor, will cause all to remember him with pleasure." We trust that M. Vieuxtemps will follow up the chase, and leave the air and its admirers beyond the limits of the country....A correspondent of the Hudson *Daily Star* thinks that "for the chisel of Powers or the pencil of Frankenstein, Miss Nilsson's organism of song would hardly have proven a model of Murillo beauty; but to the eye of the immortal Rokitansky its anatomical structure would have been perfect, for that powerful but most delicate function, her soul alone only knew how to demand and bring them into play."....Miss Janauschek acted, last week, in Indianapolis and in Kansas City....Mr. Murdoch has discoursed, in Philadelphia, on "An Actor's Views and Impressions of the Character of *Hamlet*"....Mr. Walter Montgomery acted at the Trimble Opera-house, in Albany, last week....Mr. Fechter acted in Cincinnati last week....Miss Maggie Mitchell acted at the Holliday-street Theatre, in Baltimore, last week, in a dramatization of the German story entitled "Over Yonder," the work of a lady of that city....Lotta had ended her engagement in the St. Charles Theatre, in New-Orleans....Miss Adelaide Phillips will sing in Fort Wayne on Tuesday....Week before last Miss Leo Hudson was in Oregon....Mr. John E. Owens acted last week in Hartford....Mrs. Lander and a company directed by her are to act in Buffalo on March 8 and 9....The Boston Handel and Haydn Society will sing "The Creation" and "The Messiah," with Miss Nilsson, about March 20....A Boston paper says: "Mme. Parepa-Rosa will resume her operatic campaign in this country next Fall, with the best members of her former company, her scheme of a London season having been abandoned. Encouraged by her success, several other managers are meditating rival enterprises in the same line. The most formidable of these is Miss Kellogg, whose plans, however, are still rather vague. Mrs. Richings-Bernard will have her own company, as usual. Mr. Hess, her manager for the past year, wants to have another; and a fourth is contemplated by Mr. Lyster, the tenor. Of course, there is not material enough in the United States for all these organizations; but there are scores of American and English sopranos and tenors singing in Italy who can be imported to order. Castle, Campbell and the Seguins are already engaged for the Rosa company"....Mr. Maretzek's German opera troupe is to sing in Philadelphia on Friday next, and to give nine representations in all....A Philadelphia journal, of Saturday, says: "'Honor,' a play written by John Brougham expressly for Mr. Edwin Adams, was produced at the Walnut-street Theatre, last evening, for the first time in Philadelphia. It is in three acts and is very ingeniously constructed. The plot would seem to be laid in England, and deals mainly with the loves and adventures of two brothers, *Edwin* and *Francis Desborough*, and the villainous schemes of an English Baronet, *Sir Willoughby Raikes. Edwin* is wounded in a duel with *Sir Willoughby*, and is supposed to have died, but in fact recovers and escapes to some other country, and returns after a few years in the guise of a gypsy. Mr. Adams personates three characters—the two brothers and the gypsy—and succeeds admirably in preserving a distinct individuality in each. In his character of the gypsy he gets into the confidence of *Sir Willoughby*, and, pretending a willingness to be his instrument, is thus enabled to save the two ladies, *Clara Wycherly* and *Alice Claypole*, against both of whom the Baronet had plotted violence. The play has some very effective situations, and the dialogue is respectable. The plot is considerably involved, and, as already intimated, shows much ingenuity. The ending, especially, is quite a triumph of dramatic effect. The piece was well played last night. Mr. Adams is not afforded so great scope for powerful acting as in many other plays of his répertoire; but the piece is admirably designed to display his versatility, and he is fully equal to all its requirements. The support was good"....On Tuesday and Wednesday, two Thomas concerts took place in Elmira....The "Female Minstrel Troupe," from Duprey & Benedict's Opera-house, in Philadelphia, failed to appear in Wilmington after the audience had assembled. The representative of the troupe offered tickets for an after entertainment, but the spectators demanded the money paid for admission. A mêlée followed, and the agent was roughly handled. The Police afterward hurried off the performers to Philadelphia.

Foreign News.

Mme. Rose Bell is singing in Bordeaux....At the Royalty Theatre, in London, a new piece is thus written of in the *Times:* "Mr. Reece's two-act piece, entitled "Dora's Device," is a very fair specimen of those neat, quiet little comedies which from time to time are brought out at the smaller theatres, and are as characteristic of the taste of the day as the strongly stimulating dramas to which they are diametrically opposed. Pieces of the kind would seem least of all suited to the humor of the masses; but strange to say, when cleverly written and constructed, they are received with marked satisfaction by the occupants of the gallery, thus proving that the power of appreciating refined verbal pleasantries is much more widely diffused than is commonly believed."....Commenting on the fact that the Prince of Wales' Theatre remained closed, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Mr. T. W. Robertson, whose funeral was appointed on Thursday, the *Times* observes: "We cannot recall to mind any precedent in this capital for so singular a compliment to a dramatic author; but, perhaps, there never was an instance of a dramatist, who was not likewise an actor, being so intimately associated with the fortunes of a particular theatre, as Mr. Robertson was with the stage and company governed by Miss Marie Wilton." Mr. Robertson's remains were interred at Abney Park Cemetery. The funeral cortége, consisting of the hearse and four mourning-coaches, followed by twelve private carriages, left the residence of the deceased, Eton road, Haverstock Hill, at twenty minutes after 12, and arrived at Abney Park shortly after 1 o'clock. The mourners in the first coach were Mr. E. Robertson, and Master Robertson, (brother and son of the deceased,) Mr. Kendall, and Mr. W. Feist. In the other carriages were Messrs. Tom Hood, T. Archer, A. Halliday, D. Boucicault, Bancroft, &c. Among the private carriages were those of Dr. Bird, Capt. Jackson, Mr. Sotheron and other friends of the deceased. The coffin was of polished oak, with solid brass furniture, and bore the following inscription, viz.: "Thomas W. Robertson, born Jan. 9, 1829; died Feb. 3, 1871." The funeral service was performed by Rev. Mr. Ebben, and at its conclusion the mourners and numerous followers took a last sad look at the coffin, on which was placed a wreath of *immortelles.* Tears were freely shed by many of those who were present, and the ceremony throughout was deeply affecting. Among the ladies and gentlemen who attended to pay a last mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, were Messrs. E. Blanchard, M. Morton, W. S. Gilbert, Lawson, Tinsley, E. Levy, W. Brunton; Mesdames M. Oliver, M. Wilton, C. Addison, F. Addison, and many other ladies and gentlemen connected with the literary and histrionic world.

How to Get Good Government.

Teach the majority of the people the difference between good and bad government, and how they are interested in having good government. In this way we can have it, and in no other.

By the Block system they would learn this and have the nominations free from the control of a few.—*Adv't.*

Effects of Dishonest Government.

The same system of robbery which has been perfected in this City is being copied throughout the country, so that nowhere can honest labor lay by a provision for sickness and old age that will not be mortgaged or taken away to pay the interest of increasing town and county debts, and plundering assessments and taxation.—*Adv't.*

The Inebriate's Hope.—The most confirmed drunkard cured by Dr. C. C. Beers' remedy. Can be given without the knowledge of the patient. Office No. 12 East Twelfth-street, New-York. Inclose sixcent stamp for book, and convince yourself.—*Advertisement.*

Tell me your company and I'll tell you what you are, is an old proverb.—*Adv't.*

Hazard & Caswell's cod liver oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Gold Pens.

Foley's Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

CHURCH—VINTEN.—At the residence of the bride's father, Meadow-st., Hoboken, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, by Rev. N. Sayre Harris, George W. Church, of New-York, to Miss Annie C. Vinten, daughter of Mr. Charles Vinten, of that city.

DIED.

BAYREUTHER.—On Thursday, Feb. 23, after a protracted illness, Jacob Bayreuther, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 134 East 113th-st., this Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The members of the Mendelsohn Society and of the Mount Sinai Lodge No. 135, I. O. O. F., are also invited.

☞ Delaware and Ulster County papers please copy.

CHASE.—At Riverside House, 152d-st., Willis M. Chase, only child of Charles D. and Ella Irwin Chase, aged 4 years and 3 months.

Funeral from No. 120 West 44th-st. on Sunday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CONATY.—At Harlem, on the 23d inst., Helen L., eldest daughter of Thomas J. and O. H. Conaty, aged 19 years 11 months and 12 days.

Funeral services will be held on Monday next, 27th inst., at her late residence, No. 57 West 127th-st., near 6th-av., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be removed to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

HARLAND.—At Nassau, New-Providence, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, Ruth L. Harland, daughter of Abby I. Harland, of Norwich, Conn., and sister of Gen. Edward Harland, of Norwich, and Thomas Harland, of this City.

HEBARD.—At Rochester, on Friday, Feb. 24, Mrs. Maria Hebard, widow of the late Zebulon Hebard, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives will meet the remains at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., on Monday, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, to proceed from thence to Green-Wood.

JACKSON.—On Friday, Feb. 24, Jeremiah Jackson, in the 70th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 466 West 22d-st., on Monday, 27th inst., at 4 P. M.

MORTON.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 25, after a protracted illness, in the 61st year of his age, A. C. Morton, civil engineer, and late President of the International Coal and Railway Company.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 3 East 20th-st., on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Goshen, Orange County, Tuesday morning, for interment.

THOMPSON.—In Flushing, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1871, of erysipelas, Louis A. Thompson, aged 17 years.

Funeral from his father's house, Locust-st., on Sunday, the 26th, at 2 P. M.

WILSON.—On 25th inst., George Wilson, M. D., in the 49th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in papers of Monday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAUL S. BROWN'S BAKERY,

(PAUL M. S. BROWN, Successor,) corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., one block east of A. T. Stewart & Co. (Sandwich Split, French, Twist, Round and High Round, Pan, Milk, Brick, Albany, Home-made, Rye, Graham and Boston Brown) Bread and Rolls delivered fresh daily to Families, Steamers, Restaurants and elsewhere. Every variety of Cake, Pies, Pastries, Crackers, &c., &c., of our celebrated manufacture, is, as usual, of superior quality. Plum and Assorted Fancy Cake, for Weddings and Parties, a specialty. Plain and elaborate Suppers provided.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. Delmonico, corner Chambers and William sts., and No. 22 Broad-st., supplied 8 years; Daniel Drew, Esq., No. 17 Union-square, supplied 15 years; Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq., No. 10 Washington-place; People's Line of Steamers, supplied 8 years, and in this and other cities, a multitude of Families, Steamers, Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs and Boarding-houses.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1871.

In addition to the superior quality of his wares at the usual prices, the advertiser offers the following advantages to buyers:

PLAN FIRST—MONTHLY.

600 Prizes of Five Dollars each; for the year dating from March 1, 1871....$3,000

Distributed monthly, the first award, therefore, will be made upon the 1st of April next, consisting of 50 Prizes, and thereafter, monthly, a similar number. Any regular customer whose Plan Receipt for purchases is for the sum of Five Dollars and upward per month, becomes eligible under this Plan for the following month. Any purchaser to the sum of Five Dollars and upward, at any one time, becomes eligible to one chance, under this plan, in the following month's drawing.

PLAN SECOND—ANNUAL.

20 Prizes of Fifty Dollars each	$1,000
5 Prizes of One Hundred Dollars each	500
Grand Prize	500
Total	$2,000

This being the Annual Plan, the awards will be made upon Feb. 29, 1872. Any regular customer whose Plan Receipt is for the sum of Ten Dollars and upward per month, for the twelve months preceding, becomes eligible under this Plan, in addition to the privileges under Plan first; and any buyer who holds Plan Receipts on Feb. 29, 1872, to the sum of $120, is eligible under this Plan.

Checks for Prizes sent the following day, and a list published of drawers.

To buyers of $1,000 and upward per annum, a discount made. Special contracts made with stewards and other large buyers. Readers will please circulate this advertisement among their friends.

NOTE.—To buy upon the Prize Plan—Purchase tickets, put up in packages of $5 and its multiples, receive a Plan Receipt therefor, and pay for purchases of 5 cents and upward in these tickets.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

We believe an increased trade will reimburse us for the Premiums distributed.

ART SALE.—THE LATE MR. JOHN HALPIN.—TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 7½ o'clock. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Books, Paintings, Water-colors, Drawings, Etchings, Engravings, &c., of the late Mr. John Halpin. Catalogues ready and pictures on exhibition.

FINE AND RARE BOOKS AT AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF CONSIGNEES,
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
March 1 and 2, at 7½ o'clock,
A COLLECTION OF FINE BOOKS,

Comprising the best editions of rare and standard works. Many valuable books relating to America. Fine editions of the Classics, Voyages, Travels, &c.; British Poets, 75 vols.; Floricultural Cabinet, 15 vols., half morocco; Galeries Publiques de l'Europe; Hakluyt Voyages, folio calf; Hume's Works, 8 vols., extra illustrated; Lardner's Works, 11 vols., calf; La Harp Cours de Litterature, 16 vols., 8vo, half calf; London Encyclopedia, 22 vols., half calf; Walton and Cotten's Angler, 2 vols., royal 8vo, Pickering; Wyatt's Industrial Arts, folio; Museum of Painting and Sculpture, 17 vols.; Naval Chronicle, 40 vols., 8vo, half calf; Ogilby's Works, 3 vols., folio; Pyne's Royal Residences, 3 vols., 4to; Quarterly Review, 126 vols., &c., &c.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition Tuesday morning.

IMMENSE REDUCTION; WHITE China Dinner Sets, 151 pieces, $30.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

IMMENSE REDUCTION; White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $6 60.

IMMENSE REDUCTION; Gilt Brand French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $9 50.

IMMENSE REDUCTION; English Chamber Sets, colored, 11 pieces, $4.

IMMENSE REDUCTION; All kinds of Table Glass at half price.

IMMENSE REDUCTION; Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, handsomely engraved, best plate, $29 50.

IMMENSE REDUCTION; Silver-plated Casters, 6 Cut Bottles, $5 50.

IMMENSE REDUCTION; Mantel Vases, Card-receivers, Jardineres, &c., &c., at half price.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

$330,000 GOLD WILL BE DRAWN in the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, March 17. Tickets $32. Shares in proportion. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,264.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

$2,500 FOR $1 FOR WHOLE TICKET; half, 50c.; quarter, 25c.—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary; determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, address LUTHY & CO., No. 240 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL. 1. Its Relations to Unbelief. 2. Its False Uses and True. 3. Its Relations to the Church. By Geo. Jarvis Geer, D. D. Price $1.

MAN AND WOMAN; Considered in their Relations with Each Other and to the World. By Henry C. Pedder. 12mo, 116 pages, fancy cloth; price $1.

LIFE AT HOME; Or, THE FAMILY AND ITS MEMBERS. By Rev. William Aikman, D. D. One volume, 12mo; $1 50; extra gilt, $2.

MAN, IN GENESIS AND IN GEOLOGY. By Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., LL.D. $1.

NEW PHYSIOGNOMY; Or, SIGNS OF CHARACTER, $5. THE EMPHATIC DIAGLOTT, $4. WEAVER'S WORKS, $3. WEDLOCK; Or, THE RIGHT RELATIONS OF THE SEXES, $1 50.

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THEODORE TILTON'S PAPER.
THE GOLDEN AGE,
A new Weekly Journal, edited by
THEODORE TILTON,
devoted to the free discussion of all living questions in Church, State, Society, Literature, Art and Moral Reform.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY IN NEW-YORK.

Price, Three Dollars a year, cash in advance.

Mr. TILTON, having retired from the *Independent* and the Brooklyn *Daily Union*, will hereafter devote his whole Editorial labors to THE GOLDEN AGE.

Persons wishing to subscribe will please send their names, with the money, immediately, to
THEODORE TILTON,
Post-office Box No. 2,848, New-York City.
Office, No. 9 Spruce-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE SOUL, the Effect of Sin, and Evidence of the Lord's Mercy, will be the subject of a discourse by Rev. Chauncey Giles, SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, at the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. The public are cordially invited. MORNING worship at 11 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine Service on SUNDAY, 26th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9¼ A. M. The next sermon in the Lenten course will be preached by Rev. Dr. Cook on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 1, at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner of Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. George H. Hepworth will preach SUNDAY, 26th, MORNING AND EVENING. Subject—Morning—*The Christian Idea of Punishment, Here and Hereafter.*

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN WILL speak THIS EVENING, at 5 o'clock, in St. George's Chapel, 16th-st., a few doors east of 3d-av., at the Prayer Meeting of the Christian Armor-Bearers' Association. All invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—Divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. Montgomery will preach. Seats free.

HARLEM.—REV. W. T. CLARKE WILL give a lecture to young ladies THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at the Unity Chapel, 128th-st., 4th-av. Subject: *The Accomplished Woman.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Young people specially invited.

THE NEW BIRTH.—REV. E. C. SWEETSER will preach on the above subject THIS (Sunday) EVENING in the Universalist Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., at 7½ o'clock. Morning service 10½.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for EVENING—*The Resurrection.* All cordially invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MacArthur, every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

THE PRAYING BAND, OF WHICH Samuel Halstead, Esq., is leader, will conduct the services at the Forsyth-street M. E. Church (near Division) on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M. All who may come will be heartily welcomed.

REV. E. C. SWEETSER

At the FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Plimpton's Building, 9th-st., near 3d-av., SUNDAY, Feb. 26, services at 10½ A. M. SEATS FREE. PUBLIC CORDIALLY INVITED.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 34th-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, the 26th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Foss, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Woman's Work in the Church.* Anniversary of the Youths' Missionary Society in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Addresses by Hon. J. S. Diehl and others. Music under the direction of Philip Phillips, Esq.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. Willis, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. EVENING service commences at 7 o'clock. Revival meetings next TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS.

"OBJECTIONS TO SANCTIFICATION CONSIDERED."—Rev. John Q. Adams will preach on the above, in the Church corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 3 P. M. All who object to the definite experience of sanctification, or to holding meetings or conventions to promote it, are cordially invited to attend. He will also preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

A GRAND MISSIONARY SUNDAY.—Rev. Dr. Butler, the founder of Methodist Missions in India, will preach the annual missionary sermon in Twenty-seventh-street M. E. Church, (between 2d and 3d avs.,) SUNDAY, A. M., at 10½. Missionary Love-feast, at 3½. Addresses in the EVENING, at 7, by a missionary from South America, and Hon. Rev. Mr. Drahil and others.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st.—Rev. Dr. Staunton will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Rev. Dr. Duffie, Rector, will preach in the MORNING at 10½. Lent Services—Wednesdays, 10½, with lecture, and at 4 P. M.; Fridays, 10½ A. M.; Evening 7½, with lecture. Strangers are invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—The Pastor, Rev. L. S. Weed, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the EVENING—*One of the Wicked Men of the Bible.* There will be a love-feast on WEDNESDAY EVENING in old John-street. Come. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER 35th-st., Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., Rector.—Services at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. (with sermon) and 7½ P. M. (with sermon.) Strangers are invited, and will be provided with seats.

In the EVENING, Rev. H. L. E. Pratt, Rector of St. Mary's, Staten Island, will preach.

BIBLE QUESTION.—REV. OSCAR HUGO preaches on SUNDAY MORNING in Nostrand-avenue (corner of Quincy-st.) Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. In the EVENING Mr. Hugo preaches in East Brooklyn Baptist Church (Bedford-av., near Myrtle.) Subject—*Protestant Rights of Conscience in Roman Catholic Countries.*

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, in Willett, near Grand-st., New-York.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½, by the Pastor, Rev. J. S. Haugh, and at 7 by Rev. Henry Aston. Scripture-text—*Come and See.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Revival sermons and services through the next week at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton.—MORNING subject—*The World's Rebuke and Demand of Recreant, Slumbering Christians.* EVENING—*Shall New-York be Shaken by God's Revival Power?* Repeated by request. A Union revival-meeting at 3 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—THE revival influences are quietly but deeply progressing. Rev. [illegible] Evans, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING [illegible] Services will be held every evening next week.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ A. M. Seventh sermon on the Commandments, at 7½ P. M. Strangers invited and furnished with seats.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, 10½, by Rev. C. H. Applegate; 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, R. M. Stratton. Evening subject—*The Choice of Moses.* Sabbath-school missionary meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points—Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. Rev. William D. Walker will preach on FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

COOPER UNION SERVICE.—REV. George S. Mingins will speak to the people every SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the hall of the Cooper Union, 8th-st.; all strangers and all persons without a regular place in the sanctuary are cordially invited, and will be made welcome.

THE WOMAN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY will hold a public meeting on SABBATH NIGHT, 26th, at St. Ann's Church, (Rev. Dr. Schenck's,) Brooklyn, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses from Rev. Drs. Schenck, Prime, Matlock, Gracie and Ross.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching, SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. C. Backman. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M., and at the close of the evening sermon. Revival services Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of next week.

PROF. WILLIAM DENTON WILL give his closing discourse before the Society of Spiritualists, at Apollo Hall, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects: MORNING—*The Soul of Things.* EVENING—*Prayer in the Light of Science and Common Sense.*

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., west of 6th-av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Divine service at 10½ A. M., and children's Church at 3½ P. M., with sermon by the Rector. No evening service this Lord's Day.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. EVENING sermons on *The Apostolic Age.* Rev. J. T. Lundy, D. D., Rector; Rev. W. F. Lewis, assistant.

DISCOURSES ON THE PARABLES, by Rev. N. W. Conkling, Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Madison-av. and 29th-st.—The fifth of the series SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; morning service at 10½.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. Holmes will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. Dr. Gallaudet at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. W. R. Harris at 7½ P. M. At 4 P. M., catechetical instruction.

REV. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, will preach at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

THE LAST TRUMPET.—THE PASTOR of Mount Zion Church of the Second Advent will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Seventh Trumpet Now Sounding; Its Results.* Seats free.

REV. W. C. SMITH WILL PREACH IN St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., at 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, Feb. 26; Pastor at 10½ A. M. Young people's meeting at 6½ P. M.; seats free.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church near 7th-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. A cordial invitation to all.

THE BIBLE AND SKEPTICISM.—On SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, Dr. Thompson will preach in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, a second sermon on *Moses as an Inspired Prophet.* Service at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner [illegible]-av. and [illegible]-st., Rev. J. Stanford Holme, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, Feb. 26, by Rev. Dr. Cheever, at 10½. [illegible] Preaching by Pastor at 7½ P. M.

REV. A. H. CLAPP, D. D., WILL preach in the Twenty-second-street Presbyterian Church, near 9th-av., on SABBATH next at 10½ and 7½. All are invited.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Saviour, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

PREACHING ON THE EARLY APPEARING OF CHRIST, at Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st. near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. George S. Chambers.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY [illegible], 7th-av., near 34th-st.—Rev. Dr. McVickar will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. Locke, of Chicago, at 7½ P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. S. Harrower. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., will (D. V.) preach in the Memorial Church of Bishop Wainwright, West 11th-st. and Waverley-place, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DR. TYNG, RECTOR OF ST. George's Church, will preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Spirit and Flesh.*

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH.—REV. A. M. Benson, Superior of St. John Evangelist, will preach at the Compline Service, at 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, Feb. 26.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

BROADWAY TO LET.

Empty Stores, Floors, Offices, and Buildings.

The Up-Town Movement—Landlords Groaning—The Day of Retribution Approaching.

There have not been for many years so many vacant stores, lofts and offices, on Broadway, between Canal and Fourth streets, as there are today. And the number will be largely increased between this date and the 1st of May. The retail trade has been following its customers up-town more or less steadily for the last few years, so that persons who, fifteen years ago, cheerfully went down to Chambers-street, and, in later years, as far as Canal-street, will not now go much below Fourth-street for their purchases. The great retail trade of Broadway to-day lies between Fourth and Fourteenth streets. What there is above that point, with a few exceptions, is merely nominal, neighborhood trade. But in anticipation of a continually increasing trade above Fourteenth-street, stores and business places have assumed a fictitious value for the present. And it would not be a wonder if some dealers should find their profits less a year hence, and their prospects not so bright. Hence there are very few places to let between Union and Madison squares and around them.

From Fourth to Fourteenth streets there is very little variatio nin rents from last year, perhaps hardly ten per cent. But there is a greater willingness on the part of owners and agents to put their houses in order, and the amount of repairs that will be done and improvements made will, no doubt, reconcile many an old tenant to remain another year in a place where perhaps he has spent many.

Below Fourth-street, however, there is a very manifest reduction in rents, and, while landlords are trying to put the best appearance upon the case, they evidently fear that their day is gone, at which their tenants rejoice. In this section of the great thoroughfare, and, indeed, more or less along the street as far as Tenth-street, new store tenants will be required to rent the whole house and take the entire responsibility upon their shoulders. In our reporters' travels up and down Broadway in search of facts for this article, they found many such, but in a few the conviction was expressed by owners that they would have to rent the stores and the floors separately and independently, or else keep all idle together. Landlords express the belief, also, that this downward rent movement is but temporary, and that in two or three years they will again receive the old figures and beyond. But tenants very shrewdly say that the people are purchasing more cautiously now than ever, and they do not suddenly or rapidly run into extravagances from such a condition. And our reviews of the holiday trade two months ago will bear witness to similar remarks made and founded upon similar experience. But as landlords appear to be very confident in their prophecy, they are not willing to lease stores and places for long terms at the reduced rates now demanded, nor are tenants willing to take short leases of desirable locations.

There are some kinds of trade which can be carried on to better advantage in one block or one neighborhood than another, though the location for general trade may not be so good. Hence, when desirable locations are referred to, the store-keepers are supposed to be the judges and not ourselves. We have met landlords who are willing to make large concessions from their nominal figures to good and responsible tenant applicants, but even from those nominal figures some of them dolefully regretted that they should probably have to recede before the first of May. It may be premature to hazard opinions, yet, upon the general reduction of rents for all classes of houses throughout the City, there can be no doubt that on Broadway it runs from 25 to 33 per cent. Our statistics given herewith will illustrate the facts and suppositions which have been put forth above.

STORES TO LET.

Starting from the City Hall, we find a couple of large new buildings on Park-place and Warren streets, not yet finished nor tenantable, but designed to be by May. Higher up on the same side (west) APPLETONS have erected a fine iron-front five-story building, about 50 by 200 feet, which they will occupy before May, and beside it is another iron front, not so far advanced, which will probably be ready in a couple of months. The new hotel on Broadway and Twenty-ninth-street will also have one or two stores to let, when finished, about that time. Besides these, MARLEY's antique furniture-store, No. 553, is to be torn down and rebuilt, and AMIDON's old hat-store, No. 649, has been sold to Messrs. SLOANE & Co., carpet manufacturers, who will pull it down also and rebuild. Of the stores to let and now empty, or to be vacated at short notice, the first we meet is at No. 287 Broadway, 25 by 55 feet, double-windowed, rent $5,000—same as last year; No. 287, rent not ascertained; No. 299, 25 by 75, $2,500; No. 307, a small store, 10 by 30, rent $2,400 a year. On the north-east corner of Broadway and Worth-street a store is to let, the rent of which we could not ascertain, and the entire building adjoining is to lease. No. 366, store, is also to let, rent unknown; so is No. 454, and no one on the premises could tell what the present occupant pays or what is asked from a new comer. No. 478½ is a small basement store, for which $1,800 is asked. On the north-west corner of Broadway and Walker-street is a store, No. 401, formerly occupied as a restaurant by H. J. BANGS, who has a few years lease of it at $8,000 a year, but is very willing to let it for $7,500, or perhaps less to a good tenant. No. 511, a drug-store, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, now rents for $7,500, and the same amount is required from any new tenant. No. 516 is a basement store to let; rent not ascertained. TAYLOR's saloon, once the fashionable resort for Broadway beaux and beauties, is now so far "down town" that it will not pay expenses, ($14,000 a year,) and though there is no bill up yet, we learn that it is to let. It is 25 by 200 feet. Stores Nos. 552 and 554, 50 by 200 feet, running through to Crosby-street, together with the basements and sub-cellars of the same, are offered for $12,000 each, on a lease of five years, or perhaps longer term to a first class tenant. Both houses are six stories high, and belong to the same estate. One was occupied by TIFFANY & Co. before they moved to Union-square, but is now idle. The other is yet occupied by COVELL & Co., who find themselves too far down for business. No. 565 is a small store for which $6,000 is asked, and No. 535 is a store 25 by 100, rent not ascertained. The present occupant of store No. 571 is paying $200 a month as a temporary tenant, but to a regular tenant $3,500 a year is asked. Where an increase or a reduction is not distinctly specified, the rents given, so far as we could ascertain, are the same as prevail at present or last year. But as we ascend the street we find the rents increasing. Thus store, No. 587 which has heretofore rented for $6,000, is now held for $10,000; No. 605, a petty place, rent $3,500; No. 572, store under the Metropolitan Hotel the occupants could not tell what they pay nor what their successors will have to pay; Nos. 594 and 596, 50 by 200, adjoining the Metropolitan, rent $15,000 each; No. 615, 20 by 50 feet, rent $2,000. Mr. BREWSTER has the two stores and buildings Nos. 627 and 629, 50 by 200 feet idle, and is waiting for some one to give him $50,000 a year for them. He does not want to let the stores separate from the buildings, but thinks he must do so at length, and hence he does not peremptorily refuse any offer that may be made separately. He has been offered from $24,000 to $30,000, he says, for the stores and basements, but he is holding out as long as he can to get the property off his hands. No. 630 owned and at present occupied by DEMAREST & Co., carriages, feeling the pressure of high rents and little business, want to get it off their hands, especially as they occupy the adjoining store also. The store runs through to Crosby-street, and 25 by 200 feet will be rented for $6,000, or more or less at an equal proportion. The whole building, four stories high, can be had for $12,000 a year.

Three stores owned by CALVIN WITTY, Nos. 634, 636 and 638, are being put in order, and will be leased for a term of five years or longer at a rental of $3,600 a year each. The first is 25 by 150, the next 19 by 196, and the third 22 by 100. Mr. WITTY makes the same complaint as others, of being too far down for general trade, and he intends to move higher up. No. 633, store, 25 by 100, which has been occupied by KIRBY & Co., and their successors, publishers, for the last few years, is to let because the owner, in expectation of a chance to increase his rental from year to year, will not give a lease for more than one or two years, and then the lessee must take the whole building, five stories, at $12,000 a year. The present tenants refuse to accept those terms and prefer to move higher up, even at an increased rent. They can do this better than others, because they have already an up-town store, near Twentieth-street. They say they have lost money every year at this rental, except last, when they covered expenses. A temporary tenant who would undertake to move at a short notice whenever a better one appeared, would probably get the store and building for $8,000 or $9,000 a year; Nos. 643 and 645, store, 25 by 64, is offered at $2,000; BAUER's piano and music store, No. 650, and basement, are offered at $5,000 a year, on an unexpired lease of two years; or the whole building, four floors above the store, can be had for $10,000, an advance of $2,000 on the rental paid for it seven years ago; the building is 27 by 100 feet; No. 661, store, 27 by 100, is offered for $7,000; No. 689, store and building, will be let together, but not separately, for $8,500 a year, and taxes paid by tenants; No. 693, store, 12 by 45, is now renting for $4,000, but after May 1 will be let for $3,500; No. 703, store and basement, 25 by 100 feet, can be had on a short lease for $6,000 a year; No. 715, store, corner of Washington-place, New-York Hotel, is to rent for $8,000 a year, or No. 717, store, 12 by 50 feet, for $4,500; No. 735, basement store, 12 feet wide in front, increasing to 20 feet, and 100 feet deep, rent $1,800; No. 739, store and basement, 18 by 45, rent $6,800; No. 743, basement store, rent $2,000, and Nos. 744 and 745, similar stores, are to let, rent not ascertained; No. 751, store, 27 by 100 feet, to let, rent not known; the upper part of show-windows, No. 757, is to let reasonably, and the upper part of the building to lease; store No. 748, 14 by 110 feet, rent $4,000; No. 760, store and basement to let for $6,000, or the entire building, two other floors, for $8,000; No. 808, opposite Eleventh-street, 22 by 75 feet, rent $6,000.

Entering Union-square, we find the next house to the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street, west, offered to lease for business purposes and ready to be altered to suit the right tenants; a part of the store No. 48 Union-square, occupied as a fancy-store and ladies' underwear, is offered reasonably to a promising tenant; No. 40 Union-square, upstairs store, now occupied by silver-ware, is offered for $8,000 on a lease for five years, or a good responsible tenant might get it less; No. 23 Union-square, Broadway side, basement store, 20 by 70, with an extension, is to let for $4,500 on short lease, or without the extension it is $4,000. Whoever wants the store No. 27 Union-square must take the building also, 32½ by 141. Before the 1st of May there will be other places to rent around this locality besides those described.

Emerging again into Broadway, near Eighteenth-street, we find a store, No. 880, 22 by 70, to let for $9,000—the sum at present being paid; No. 892, near Nineteenth-street, a small store, 13 by 70, rent $2,000; No. 905, store, rent unknown; No. 925, store and building to lease; No. 937 Broadway, THOMAS' restaurant, which runs through to Fifth-avenue, is to be vacated by May 1, because the owner will not give a lease for more than one year at a time, that he may raise the rent from one term to another. A year ago a leap of $2,000 was made, and this year a further advance of $1,600 is demanded, making the prospective rent $7,600 a year, and in 1872 perhaps $10,000. The store is a narrow strip about 15 feet wide and 150 feet deep. On the opposite corner is a drug-store much more advantageously placed, which rents for $6,000. There is a long distance then between this and the next store to let. No. 1,164, 25 by 60 feet, having two windows front, and with it goes half the basement and half the yard for $3,500; No. 1,192, small store, rent unknown; No. 1,224, near Thirtieth-street, two stores, 14 by 50 feet each, rent $2,600 each; No. 1,246, near Thirty-first-street, 14 by 60 feet, without a yard, rent $2,000; No. 1,267, near Thirty-second-street, 20 by 45 feet, rent $2,000; No. 1,290, 15 by 40 feet, is offered for $1,700 a year, and No. 1,297, store, 12 by 40, can be had for $75 a month—both of these being near Thirty-fourth-street. Between this point and Forty-second-street there are a few stores which have been idle for a year or more, because business has not yet pushed up as far as that.

LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.

Besides the foregoing list of stores to let, there are also a large number of lofts for business purposes and offices along Broadway to let, the rents of which it was much more difficult to arrive at, because the owners in many instances are open to offers from tenants, and will guide themselves by such offers, and also because some kinds of business will be preferred to others. A rear office in No. 243 Broadway is to let; so is the first floor and basement of No. 254, a floor of No. 256, a large room in No. 258; offices in No. 266; the third story and basement of No. 281; an office in No. 291; lofts in Nos. 292, 294, 298 and 300; an office in No. 337; the second and third lofts of No. 340, and lofts in No. 347, also 30 by 160 feet. In No. 360 there are offices; in No. 383 three lofts, each 25 by 40, rent together $2,500. In No. 389 the second floor is to let, and in No. 403 four lofts, together, for $6,500. In Nos. 411 and 413, corner of Lispenard-street, are lofts, and in Nos. 449 the first loft, 25 by 200, will rent for $5,500. In No. 481 the top floor is to let, but in regard to the rent all that could be gathered from Mr. HORACE WATERS, the lessee of the building, was that he had renewed his lease at the same rent as he paid five years ago, whatever that may be. The entire building Nos. 489 and 491 is to let and lease. No. 492 has the second and third floors to lease, and No. 496 the building is offered on lease. The property covered by No. 512 is to lease; the first loft of No. 580, corner of Spring-street, is also in the market, and the building No. 544 is to lease. No. 593, three lofts, 30 by 100, will be let for any light business, but not for manufacture, at $5,000. The first loft of No. 630, 25 by 200, is to let, but the rent is not named. Nos. 594 and 596, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel, have lofts and offices therein to let, at varying rates. In the building No. 599, 25 by 216 feet, there are offices to let, ranging from $225 to $500 a year. In No. 601 the first loft, 25 by 150 feet, is offered for $3,000, and in No. 609 offices averaging $300 a year. In the buildings Nos. 634, 636 and 638, owned by CALVIN WITTY, there are lofts and offices, of different sizes, to let, ranging from $150 to $1,200 a year rent. The second floor of No. 646, corner of Bleecker-street, is to let, and first loft of No. 652, 25 by 100, can be had for $5,000. In No. 684 Broadway, corner of Great Jones-street, the third floor is to let, and then follow the several and entire buildings, Nos. 710, 716, 726, 734, and 736, to lease. In No. 635 there is a front office to let, over the store; in No. 681 there are offices, ranging from $16 to $50 per month rent; in No. 687 the third floor, and in Nos. 699 and 701 the third and fourth floors are to let, or the building to lease. The building No. 707 is to lease; the store is occupied. In No. 777 there are three floors to let, one at $4,000 and the others at $3,000 each per year. In No. 740, near Astor-place, four floors together, running through to Lafayette-place, fifty-one feet front on one street, and eighty-one feet on the other, and 175 feet deep, are offered for $3,500 a year, together. The second floor and offices are to let in No. 784 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street; there is a large room on the second floor of No. 805 Broadway; and the house No. 850 is to lease at $6,000 a year. The upper parts of the buildings on the north-east and south-west corners of Broadway and Twelfth-street are offered on lease, and the second floor of No. 865 is to let at $3,000 a year.

These are all as yet in the market this season along Broadway, but the number is sufficiently large to warn owners of this class of property that retributive justice is sure to come sooner or later. They have had their day when they piled up rents on tenants so as to drive many a man from one business to another, or out of business altogether. They have now on their hands, between Union-square and Fulton-street, but mostly below Houston-street, 125 buildings or parts of buildings, stores, lofts or offices, to get tenants for, between this date and the 1st of May. If they succeed they will be fortunate, and if they do not, themselves alone are to blame.

MITITARY GOSSIP.

During the past two years there have been two or three millions of dollars expended or rather "appropriated" by our City authorities for the fitting up and furnishing National Guard armories. Exactly where these immense sums have gone to it is difficult to imagine, though the fact is pretty well established that an extensive margin of profit has been allowed the contractors in order that the Ring might derive their customary revenues. Furniture and carpets, and other fittings have been made the medium for the settlement of some frightful looking bills, and the members of the National Guard are frequently at a loss to know how so much money has been expended with so little to show for it.

Washington's birthday was appropriately celebrated by several of our National Guard organizations. The day proved a very pleasant one, and the Eleventh Regiment enjoyed their short street parade with apparent pleasure. This was the organization that paraded during the afternoon, and the command made an excellent appearance, the strength of the battalion being a sure indication of its prosperity. We missed the pleasant face of Col. Lux, though his successor, Col. Funk, appears to handle the regiment in good style. The "Washington Rifles," as the command is named, were reviewed in Fifth-avenue by Mayor Hall, and the officers and ex-officers met in the evening, at Irving Hall, for their annual dinner, the occasion being an agreeable one.

The municipal authorities have at length discovered that the Eighth Regiment had been much neglected of late, in consequence of their new armory remaining in an unfinished state. To keep up appearances a set of colors were ordered, and on Wednesday evening presented to the Eighth, through the medium of Corporation Counsel O'Gorman. The regiment received the stand of colors with all due honor at the State Arsenal, but we think the City Government still owe the Eighth much, for they are really in a pitiable situation. Col. Scott is not a politician, therefore, he finds himself thrust aside by other officers who belong to less deserving organizations.

The veteran organization of the Twenty-second Regiment had their annual dinner on Wednesday last at the Hotel Brunswick, in Fifth-avenue. Col. W. W. Remmey presided, and the affair proved a successful and interesting one.

The Seventy-first Regiment gave a hop at their new armory on Wednesday evening, and entertained a large and brilliant assemblage.

The Newport, R. I., Artillery and the Providence Light Infantry celebrated the anniversary of Washington's birthday by concerts and hops.

The Sixth Regiment inaugurated their new armory in Fourteenth-street, on Wednesday, by a full-dress reception and hop, and the members of the "Governor's Guard" achieved a fine success. A supper was given during the evening.

Brig.-Gen. Rogers having declared the election for field officers in the Seventy-fourth Regiment of Buffalo illegal, because of some informalities, a new one was held on Monday evening last, when the following gentlemen were elected unanimously: Colonel, C. J. Wing; Lieutenant-Colonel, Jas. A. Gault; Major, Lewis M. Evans. The Seventy-fourth Regiment paraded on Washington's birthday, and wound up with a private hop at their armory in the evening.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment of Troy paraded on Washington's birthday. The battalion mustered nearly 300 muskets, under the command of Col. George T. Steenberg, and made a fine appearance. Boshart's Zouaves and Capt. Scott's Battery also paraded, their uniforms being in a dilapidated condition.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas A. Rowley has assumed command of the First Brigade, Eighteenth Division, National Guard, Pennsylvania, and announces the following gentlemen as his staff: S. W. Hill, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General; Wm. E. Reppert, Major and Brigade Inspector; A. M. Barr, M. D., Major and Surgeon-in-Chief; Bardell Galhsath, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster; John Seiferth, Captain and Brigade Commissary; A. K. McCracken, Captain and Aid-de-camp; L. H. Castner, Captain and Aid-de-camp; W. K. McClintock, Captain and Aid-de-camp; C. A. M. Myers, Captain and Aid-de-camp. The brigade consists of the following commands: Fourteenth Regiment, First Battalion, (Duquesne Greys,) Third Battalion, (Light Guards,) Washington Infantry, Iron City Guards, Avery Guards, Geary Dragoons, Friend Rifle Guards, Irish Infantry, Companies B and C.

As an evidence of the confusion existing in Texas, we note a general order issued by Adjt.-Gen. James Davidson, tendering the thanks of his department to Capt. John R. Kelso and the men of his company for their faithful an efficient services in affording protection to the citizens of the frontier of the State of Texas. Gen. Davidson adds that "in the face of disadvantages incident upon a station on the remote frontier, suffering under deprivations of every description, they have been ever ready in the discharge of their duty, and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon this command for their uniform good conduct, and the patience and energy displayed by them under the circumstances."

Major William H. Munn, of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, (Troy,) has recently been presented with a handsome sword, sash, belt, cap, epaulets and gold corps badge by the members of his old Company (F) as a mark of their esteem.

On Wednesday evening next Company K, Eighth Regiment, will assemble at the State Arsenal for an exhibition drill and promenade concert. This command is making rapid progress, and is an excellent organization.

Company H, of the Twenty-second Regiment, gave a reception and hop on Monday evening last at Dodworth Hall, in Fifth-avenue, when they and their friends spent a very pleasant evening.

The third and last concert this season will be given by the Seventh Regiment on Saturday evening next at the armory. These reunions are very pleasant affairs, and form an agreeable diversion to the regular drill season. Quartermaster WEED is always hard at work, and judging from his past success, would make a good operatic manager.

The Amoskeag Veterans, who visited New-York last Summer, gave their annual dinner and ball on Wednesday evening, at Manchester, N. H. The affair proved a colossal one, and the Veterans had a happy time. Their quaint uniforms, which attracted so much attention in this City, are to be remodeled and renewed, so that on the next public appearance the battalion will come out in an apparel to suit the most fastidious.

The First Troop of Washington Grey Cavalry opened their new armory, in Thirty-third-street, near Fifth-avenue, on Wednesday evening. The command have secured a very handsome home, and should improve rapidly under such pleasant auspices.

Mention has already been made of a gold medal offered by Wm. H. Pegg, Esq., of Brooklyn, to the best drilled man of the Jameson Guards at Bangor, Me. The drill came off on Wednesday evening last at Noranbega Hall, in the presence of Adjt.-Gen. B. B. Murry, Jr., Cols. Elias Milliken, J. Manchester Haynes, and Dr. E. A. Thompson, members of the Governor's staff, and Col. F. M. Drew, Secretary of State, and a large and appreciative audience. The exhibition commenced with a company drill, followed by a squad drill, silent drill, bayonet exercises, and silent drill by two privates engaged with bayonets. Col. Milliken then inspected the company, after which came the competitive drill by thirteen members for the medals. The judges then announced that the gold medal was awarded to Corp. James M. Davis, and the silver medal to Sergt. E. L. Goldthwaite.

STATEN ISLAND IMPROVEMENTS.

Second Reading of the Bill—Consideration of the Legislative Committee's Report—Amendments.

There was a long and somewhat exciting meeting of the Staten Island Improvement Commission yesterday. It began at 1 o'clock and lasted until nearly 5 P. M. This was the occasion of the second reading of the bill and the consideration of the Legislative Committee's report, as rendered by Mr. PRENTICE. The journal having been read and amended, article 11 of the by-laws was amended unanimously as proposed by Mr. SIMONTON at a previous meeting. The report was then taken up at section 4 for deliberation, and Mr. SIMONTON offered the following substitute for the first clause, for the purpose of compromising the points at issue between the adherents of the majority and minority of the Legislative Committee:

"First, an exact map, showing all existing roads or streets on the island, the same to be marked in black ink, and showing a plan for such new roads, streets and avenues as they shall deem requisite and necessary to facilitate communication between different points upon the island, and to lay out the island into convenient blocks, or small divisions of lands, for future use—due regard being had to the topography of the island—and all such proposed new roads and avenues to be delineated on said map in red ink, and this road map, when thus completed, shall be submitted to the Commissioners organized under the act entitled "An Act to appoint Commissioners to prepare and submit a plan for roads, avenues, parks and other improvements on Staten Island, and for improvements of the avenues of communication to and from said island," approved March 5, 1870, and for this purpose said Commission and organization are extended and continued in force until six months after said road map shall have been completed and delivered to its President, in order that it may base upon said map its recommendation of such further legislation in regard to the subject of roads and avenues as said Commission shall deem to be required."

Mr. WESTERVELT offered as an amendment to the amendment to be introduced, the words "in red ink:" "Said Commissioners shall cause to be indicated and laid down on said road map, in suitable blue lines for that purpose, the course and direction of such sewers and drains as may be requisite for the proper drainage of the island." Pending the passage of both these motions Mr. HORNFAGER moved that the part of Mr. SIMONTON's amendment which would continue this Commission for six months longer be stricken out, on the ground of the useless waste of time and accomplishment of so little in the past. It was lost, and both amendmrnts were adopted. Here the following resolution which was adopted was offered by Mr. WYETH, for the economical purchase of maps to every property-holder on the island: Provided, however, that the indications of the said maps shall be made of such ink or in such a manner in dots, dashes or lines, that they may be electro-photographed so far as practicable.

Various other amendments were offered by Messrs. HORNFAGER, ROOT and WESTERVELT, which were lost, and that of Mr. SHAW to strike out all that portion of the third clause of section 4, relating to manner of conveying portions of plots designated as one piece on the tax-maps, and manners of assessments was adopted. Section 6 was amended by erasing the words "and durable" on the first line, and the insertion of the words "new" before "roads," and "proposed by them" on the second line. Mr. SIMONTON moved the following amendment to section 7, which was accepted:

"And they shall deposit a certified copy of the road map and the water map, with the President of the Staten Island Improvement Commission, and certified copies of the other two maps they shall file in the office of the Secretary of State; both the originals and copies of the two maps provided for in clauses 2d and 3d of the 4th section of this act shall so remain of record."

The eighth section of the bill, which relates to the manner of payment for the work of improvement, was discussed at length, and the following substitute thereto, offered by Mr. WESTERVELT, debated upon at length:

"The said Board shall pay for all indebtedness incurred by them in performing the duties by this act imposed upon them, by warrants drawn on the County Treasurer of Richmond County, signed by at least three of said Commissioners, and the said County Treasurer shall pay such warrant out of the moneys to be raised for that purpose by the Board of Supervisors of said county as hereinafter provided. But said Commissioners are expressly forbidden to draw, and said County Treasurer is expressly forbidden to pay, such warrants to an amount greater in all than $25,000."

It was lost.

The tenth section was revised so as to order the Committee having charge of the getting up of survey-maps to report to the Commission rather than the Legislature. The closing clauses of the document were got through, and the second reading of the bill was brought to a close after a very long session. Its final consideration will take place on Thursday next.

Custom-House Intelligence—The Congressional Investigation.

The amount received for Customs during the past three days has been very large, and every department of the Custom-house has been fully occupied during the regular hours of business. The receipts on Thursday were over $773,000, on Friday over $881,000, and yesterday about $850,000.

Senator PATTERSON, of the Committee of Investigation, was desirous that Collector MURPHY should have an opportunity of examining and replying to the testimony taken by the Committee during their session in this City, but Representative SHELDON objected, and insisted that the notes of the evidence should be taken back with them to Washington. Finally Senator PATTERSON yielded, and the Committee left the City on Friday night.

The Methodist Book Concern Investigating Committee.

The Methodist Book Concern Investigating Committee reassembled to hold their fourth day's session yesterday morning. They had expected to complete their work, for the present, during that session, but the same unfortunate difficulties that have hitherto impeded the progress of the business interfered with it yesterday, and little if any result, satisfactory, at least, has been reached. Of the eight accountants, recommended as experts, they resolved upon accepting one, and sent the lucky individual's name to Judges FANCHER and REYNOLDS for approval. It was returned rejected, with the reasons assigned, and which, of course, in justice to the person, must be kept secret. This decision brought the Committee back to its starting point, and left them no alternative but to begin anew, and to reconsider their nominations. And so they adjourned last evening, at 5 o'clock, without progress. On Monday morning they will renew their deliberations in the hope of better success in the coming week.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 25.

By Judge Robinson.

McLean vs. Chapman; judgment for defendant.

Dickel vs. McClellan; motion denied with $10 costs to abide the event.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 82.—*The Germania Fire Insurance Company vs. John R. Francis.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Mississippi.—This was an action upon a policy of insurance issued by the plaintiff in error. In the application to the Company the defendant in error asked to be insured, and by the policy the Company insured him, as is claimed, "upon his stock of dry goods and groceries." The loss claimed was upon those articles, and upon hardware, crockery, glass, drugs and medicines. The defendant offered evidence to show that these articles were a distinct class, considered more hazardous than dry goods and groceries, and always taken at a higher rate of premium. The Judge charged that the policy and the application therefor constituted the contract, and that the terms "dry goods and groceries," stated therein, embraced such articles of merchandise as were generally understood by retail merchants as being included in those terms, unless the terms were understood by the parties at the time as only including certain specified articles, and that the understanding of these terms among insurance men, if different from the understanding among merchants, will not prejudice the claim of the plaintiff (below) in this case, if not made known to him at the time the contract was entered into by the parties. The Insurance Company contends here that this is error, and that the words are to be understood in their popular and ordinary meaning; and if the sense sought to be put upon them departs from their common meaning, as given by the dictionaries or by general use, such a meaning will not be sustained. The question in such a case is: Did both parties understand the words in the same sense and to the same extent? The defendant in error maintains the view of the Court below.

There is also a question of jurisdiction raised in the case—whether the Federal Court acquired jurisdiction by the removal of the cause from the State Court.

J. M. Carlisle and J. D. McPherson for the plaintiff in error; T. A. Hendricks for defendant.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The following order has just been made by the Court of Appeals:

Ordered, That appeals from orders entitled to be heard as motions may, upon the request of either party, after the filing of the return, be put upon the calendar, noticed, and brought on for hearing on any motion day.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—FEB. 25.

Before Judge McCunn.

Millan vs. Graham.—The motion in this case on the part of defendant to set aside the verdict on the ground of excessive damages, and for a new trial, which was to have taken place today, was postponed for a week, in consequence of the absence of Judge Fullerton, counsel of plaintiff.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 25.

Before Judge Pratt.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE BROOKLYN TIMES FOR $500,000.

John Percy vs. George C. Bennett and Bernard Peters.—There are six cases bearing this title commenced in the Brooklyn Courts, each of them being for libel against the defendants, who are the proprietors of the Brooklyn *Daily Times*. The total amount claimed is about $500,000. Percy is an attorney-at-law in Brooklyn. The alleged libel in the first place consisted in the publication by the defendants of the statement that the plaintiff had been disbarred for violating the rules of the Supreme Court. Five of the cases came up yesterday, on an order requiring the plaintiff to show cause why the various summonses should not be stricken out, on the ground that they were signed by the plaintiff, who, it is alleged, is not an attorney-at-law. In support of this allegation, George H. Fisher, counsel for the defense, read the following copy of an order of the Supreme Court, dated March 19, 1859, striking Percy from the roll of legal practitioners:

At a General Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the Third Judicial District of said State, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, on the 19th day of March, 1859. Present, Hon. IRA HARRIS, Hon. GEORGE GOULD and Hon. HENRY HOGEBOOM, Justices.

In the Matter of John Percy.—An order having been heretofore granted in this matter and served on the said John Percy, requiring him to show cause on a day now past why he should not be struck from the roll of attorneys and counselors of the Court, and therefore be prohibited from participating therein, and the said John Percy having appeared and been heard in opposition to said order, and Samuel G. Courtney in support thereof, and due deliberation thereupon had, and this Court being of opinion that no sufficient cause against said order having been shown, it is ordered that the said John Percy be and he is hereby struck from the roll of attorneys and counselors of this Court, and that he be and is hereby prohibited from further practicing therein.

[Copy.] JOHN McEWAN, Clerk.

Mr. Percy appeared in person, and objected to the hearing of any argument on the order to show cause, &c. Among other things he alleges that requisite notice had not been given him, and also that counsel for defendants having given a general notice of appearance, they had thereby waived their right to take advantage of any technical or other irregularities which there might be in the summons. Mr. Percy also contended that such a motion was entirely unprecedented, and that it was not true that he had been stricken from the roll of attorneys and counselors.

When Mr. Percy concluded Judge PRATT took the papers and reserved his decision.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 25.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '62, bet. call....112¼	100 Boston W. P..b. c. 26
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....111	400 Adams Express.... 67
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3....111	20 do.... 66¾
55,000 do....111	200 do....bet. call. 66¾
45,000 do....b3.111¼	100 U. S. Express.... 49
15,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.111¼	100 do.... 49½
30,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N. 64¼	200 do.... 49
7,000 Va. St. 6s, old... 66	25 Am. M. U. Ex. b. c. 45¼
1,000 Va. 6s, R., old... 51¾	1700 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. 95¾
9,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. B. 92¾	100 do bet. call.b3. 95¾
1,000 S. Car. 6s, old... 70	100 do....s60. 94¾
5,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July.... 58	500 do....b60. 95¾
5,000 do....s60. 57¼	500 do.... 95¾
3,000 do.... 57¾	10000 N. Y. & H. C'ts b3. 91¾
15,000 do....s60. 57	30000 do....s3. 91¾
5,000 Mo. St. 6s.... 91¼	30000 do....bet. call. 91¾
1,000 Ark. 6s, F'g Act. 57¼	400 Erie.... 22¼
1,000 Ala. St. 8s....100	100 do.... 22½
1,000 Mich. St. 6s, '83.100	100 Erie Pf.... 44
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83. 92	400 Harlem....125¾
1,000 Erie 1st, Ind.... 95	300 Reading.... 99¾
1,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st 89¼	50 do.... 99
1,000 do.... 89	36 Mich. Central....118
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bds....100¼	900 L. S. & M. So.... 96¼
5,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs. 95¼	75 do.... 96¼
1,000 do.... 95¼	50 do.... 96¼
5,000 do.... 95½	800 do....bet. call. 96¼
15,000 do.... 95¼	10 Panama.... 71¾
5,000 do.... 95⅛	600 Union Pacific.... 24¼
10,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 83¾	200 do.... 24¼
10,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. Bs. 74	200 do....b30. 24¾
10,000 U. P. 10s, Inc.... 76¾	100 do....s60. 24¼
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div.. 80¼	300 do....b3. 24¼
5,000 C. & N. W. Cen. 87	300 do.... 24¼
5,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88.... 87¾	100 Ill. Central....133¼
2,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 98	1000 Cleve. & Pitts....108¼
2,000 do.... 98	800 do....108¼
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 92¼	600 do....s3.108
2,000 N. J. Cen. N. B. 100¼	200 Chi. & N. W.... 77¼
3,000 Cl. & Pitts. 2d....101¼	200 do.... 77¾
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 84¼	100 do....bet. call. 77¼
10,000 do.... 84	200 do.... 77¾
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d.. 61¼	800 Chi. & N. W. Pf.... 87¼
8,000 do.... 61¼	200 do.... 87¼
1,000 N. Y. & N. H. 6s, Bds....101	100 do....bet. call. 87¼
5,000 M. & E. Con. Bs. 86	500 C., C., C. & Ind.... 84
2,000 W. U. T. 7s, Bs.. 95¼	500 N. J. Central....107
90,000 Am. Gold....111¼	8 do....106¼
10,000 do....s30.111¼	400 do....bet. call.107¼
100 Quick. Pref. b/c.. 17¼	900 Chi. & R. I....108¼
100 do.... 17¾	200 do....bet. call.108¼
10 Am. Ex. Bank....114¼	200 Mil. & St. Paul.... 53¼
81 Park Bank....155	25 do....bet. call. 53¾
9 Ninth Nat. Bank.111	100 do....b60. 53¾
1300 West. U. Tel.... 51¼	100 do....b60. 53¼
90 do.... 51	100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf.. 75¼
600 do....bet. call. 51¼	1000 do.... 75¼
1500 do.... 51¼	20 do.... 75
300 Quicksilver.... 14	100 Tol., Wa. & West.. 54¼
400 do.... 13¾	300 do.... 54¼
300 do....b3. 14	100 do.... 54¼
300 do....bet. call. 14¼	210 Del., Lack. & W....105¼
100 Brunswick City L. 7¾	100 Bost., H. & Erie.... 2¼
400 Mari. Mining Co... 6	100 Alton & T. H.... 31
300 Mariposa Pref.... 9¼	150 Chi. & Alton....113¼
900 do....s3. 9¾	200 do....113¼
100 do....b3. 9¾	600 Ohio & Miss.... 36¾
600 do.... 9¼	5200 do.... 36¾
100 do....b15. 9⅞	200 do.... 36¾
500 do....bet. call. 9⅝	200 do....b30. 36¾
100 Pac. Mail....b3. 45¼	100 do....s30. 36¾
200 do....s3. 45⅛	175 Ohio & Miss Pre.. 72
500 do.... 45⅛	500 Morris & Essex.... 89¾
300 do....s30. 46	36 do.... 89¾
400 do....bet. call. 45¾	42 N.Y. & N. Hav. sc.139
	100 H. & St. Jo....s60. 88¾
	100 D. & Sioux C'y.b3. 90
	100 C., C. & I. Central. 18
	100 M. & C. 1st. b. call. 29
	100 American Coal.... 49

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 114¼	700 N. Y. C. & H. R. R., bet. call....b3. 95¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.112	300 do.... 95¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, b3....112¼	20,000 N. Y. C. & H. C'ts, bet. call.... 91¾
6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64.112	200 Erie R.... 22¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, b3....112¼	200 do.... 22¼
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new....111	300 Harlem R....127
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.111	100 L. S. & M. So. R.. 96¼
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.111¾	100 do.bet.call.s3 96
6,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.108¼	200 U. Pac. R. bet. call. 24¼
56,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.111¼	200 do.... 24¼
45,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July.... 57¾	1000 Clev. & Pitts. R..108
5,000 do....s60. 57¼	500 Chi. & N. W. R.... 77¼
1,000 U. Pac. L. G'ts. 74	100 do...bet. call. 77¼
6,000 C., C. & I. 1st. 84¼	1500 Chi. & N. W. Pref 87¼
10 Del. & Hud. Canal.116¼	50 C., C., C. & I. R.... 84¼
1880 West. Union Tel. 51¼	500 C. & R. I. R....108¼
600 do..bet. call. 51¼	200 do....108¾
50 do.... 51¼	100 do....s4.108¼
300 do.... 51¼	37 do....108¼
100 Mariposa Min.... 5	500 Mil. & St. P. R.... 53¾
100 Mariposa Pref.... 9¾	100 do.... 53¾
200 Pac. Mail S.S. Co.. 46	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 75¼
600 do.... 46	15 do.... 75
100 do..bet. call. 46¼	100 Tol., W. & W. R.. 54¼
300 do.... 46⅛	100 Alt. & T. H. R.... 29
200 do.... 46¼	10 Del., L. & W. R....105¾
100 Quicksilver Pref.. 18	200 do....105¼
100 C., C. & Ind. C. R. 18	200 Bos., H. & E. R.. 2¼
	1700 Ohio & Miss. R.... 36¾
	500 Morris & Essex R. 89¾

SATURDAY, Feb. 25—P. M.

Money closed with unusual ease, on a very free offering, on bank and private account. The prevailing call loan rates were 3@4 ₱ cent., with time engagements reported, extending from two to six and nine months, on the pledge of the Public Funds and the more substantial Railway stocks, at from 5@7 ₱ cent. per annum. The wants of borrowers were promptly provided for throughout the day on this basis, and large balances were said to have been carried over, which lenders were unable to place at even the low current figures. The discount business was fairly active, all credits grading up to prime meeting with a ready market at 6@7 ₱ cent. per annum. The City Banks, in their weekly returns, show a gain of $811,769 in their legal-tender reserve, with an addition of $1,338,783 to their deposit line, while the specie item exhibits a falling off of $1,145,289. The loan and discount averages have been increased $3,093,479, and the circulation has been reduced $17,396. The Bank Exchanges were $75,286,095 on Saturday, and $399,559,017 for the week of five business days, giving a daily average of $79,911,303. The United States Sub-Treasury closed the week with a Currency reserve of $7,496,156, against $9,919,967 the preceding Saturday; and a Coin balance of $65,015,680, against $63,383,013 on the 18th inst. The Customs yielded $3,625,000 for the week, or equal to $725,000 for each business day, indicating an active distributing movement in the line of foreign imports. The Government office disbursed $1,325,000 on account of the March interest on the Ten-forty Loan, the payment of which, without rebate, was commenced on Friday, under instructions from Secretary BOUTWELL. The Gold speculation though comparatively tame was firm as to price, having been on the basis of 111½@111⅝, with most of the reported transactions at 111½, which was the final quotation. The Gold Exchange Bank clearances were $20,575,000. The specie shipments of Saturday were $463,083, and of the week $690,048. Included in Saturday's outflow were $411,062 in silver bars. The Foreign Exchanges closed dull, but steady on the basis of 109½@109⅝ for prime sixty-day bills on London.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 25.

Gold receipts	$738,744 06
Gold payments	1,285,293 04
Gold balance	65,015,680 03
Currency receipts	133,098 26
Currency payments	586,523 23
Currency balance	7,496,156 29
Customs	571,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,170,000 00

The Public Funds were again quoted a fraction higher on a fairly active demand for investment account, banks and banking institutions and private money lenders having been pretty free buyers at the going rates. The offerings of bonds were moderate, and the final dealings showed a firm and buoyant temper. State bonds have been devoid of animation, and without material change as to values. The Railway Mortgages have been in more than general request and on the advance. Central Pacific Sixes were quoted up to 95¾@96, at which a ready sale was reported for the bonds, partly to purchasers on foreign account. Union Pacific Sixes closed at 83¾@83½; the Land Grant Bonds of the same road, 74@74½, and the Income Bonds at 75@76. The Railway and Miscellaneous Share list attracted increased attention, and the dealings, which were on a more liberal scale, and well distributed, indicated a higher range of prices on all the active stocks. Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi, Lake Shore, Wabash, North-western, New-York Central and Hudson, Cleveland and Pittsburg, and Union Pacific, were the favorites in the Railway movement; and Western Union Telegraph, Quicksilver, Pacific Mail, and Mariposa Preferred, in the Miscellaneous line. Western Union Telegraph closed at 51⅞, as against 50⅜ on Friday. The general market left off quite briskly, with a buoyant look, on the basis of our quotations:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 25.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	111⅛	111⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅜	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅞	111
American Gold	111⅜	111⅜
Bills on London 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	64⅛	64⅛
New-York Central and Hudson	95⅞	95⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	91⅝	91⅞
Reading Railroad	99	99¼
Chicago and Rock Island	108	109
North-west Common	77	77¾
North-west Preferred	87⅞	87⅞
Pacific Mail	45⅛	45¾
St. Paul Preferred	74¾	75
St. Paul Common	53⅝	53⅞
Lake Shore	95⅞	96⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	36⅞	37⅛
Toledo and Wabash	54⅛	54⅝
Western Telegraph	50⅞	51⅞
Erie	22	22
St. Joseph Common	88	88¾
Union Pacific	23¾	24⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81....114⅞	5-20 coup., n. i., '65....111
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81....114⅞	5-20 coup., '67....111
5-20 reg., '62....112	5-20 coup., '68....111⅛
5-20 coup., '62....112⅜	10-40 reg....108⅞
5-20 coup., '64....112	10-40 coup....111⅛
5-20 coup., '65....112	6s, currency....113⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old.... 64¼	Ark. 6s, Funded.... 57¼
Tenn. 6s, new bonds.. 64	Ohio 6s, '81....101¼
Va. 6s, old.... 66	Ohio 6s, '86....101¼
Va. 6s, new bonds.... 60¼	Ky. 6s.... 99
Va. 6s, reg., old.... 51¼	Ill. Canal bonds, '70..110
Ga. 6s.... 82	Ill. coup. 6s, '77....100
Ga. 7s, new bonds.... 92¾	Ill. coup. 6s, '79....100
Ga. 7s, indorsed.... 95	Ill. War Loan....100
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds.... 85	Ind. 6s, War Loan....100
N. C. 6s, old.... 46¼	Ind 5s....100
N. C. Funding Act, '66 29	Mich. 6s, '73.... 98
N. C. Funding Act, '68 20	Mich. 6s, '78.... 98
N. C. New Bonds.... 27¼	Mich. 6s, '83.... 98
N. C. Special Tax.... 21¼	Mich. 7s, '78....100
S. C. 6s.... 70	N. Y. Reg. Bty. Ln...106¼
S. C., Jan. & July.... 57¼	N. Y. Coup. Bty. Ln..106¼
Mo. 6s.... 91¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.105
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss... 90¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.105
La. 6s.... 66	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.104¼
La., new bonds.... 61¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.104¼
La. 8s, Lev. bonds.... 76	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.104¼
La. 7s, Penitentiary.... 74¼	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.104¼
Cal. 7s....109	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
Conn. 6s....101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100
R. I. 6s....101	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.100
Ala. 8s.... 99¼	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 92	Gt. W. 2d, '93.... 83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 90	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90... 81
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 90	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.... 79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n. 90	Gal. & Chi. Ex.... 98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.... 99¼	Gal. & Chi. 2d.... 94
Erie 1st Ex.... 93	Chi., R. I. & Pac.... 98¼
Erie 7s 2d Ind., '79.... 95¾	Morris & Essex 1st....102¼
Erie 7s 3d Ind., '83.... 92	Morris & Essex 2d.... 94¼
Erie 7s 4th Ind., '80.... 84¼	Clev. & Tol. S. F.... 99
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 89	N. J. Cen. New Bds...106¼
H. R. 7s 3d M. S.F., '75.100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.102
Harlem 1st.... 99	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 98¼
Har. Con. M. & S. F... 87¼	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 94
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82..118	P., F.W.& C.8 ₱ c. E. bs.105
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.109¼	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. 87
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d.... 97	Clev. & Pitts. 2d....101
M.S.& N.I.S. F. 7 ₱ c.100¼	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.... 96¼
Pac. R.7s guar. by Mo. 98	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.... 80¼
Cen. Pac. Bds.... 95¼	Chi. & Alt. 1st....101
Un. Pac. 1st Bds.... 83½	Chi. & Alt. Inc.... 94¼
Un. Pac. Ld. G. 7s.... 73¾	Ohio & Miss. 1st.... 98
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s.... 76¾	Ohio & Miss. Con.... 97
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75...107	Dub. & Sioux City 1st. 94
Alt. & T. H. 1st.... 95	Peninsula R. Bds.... 90
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.... 84	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st. 89¼
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.... 74	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....103¼
Chi. & N. W. S. F.... 95¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 93
Chi. & N. W. 1st Bs. 93¼	Mil. & St. P., 1st.... 83¾
Chi. & N. W. 1st.... 93¼	M. & St. P. 1st & I. M. D. 87¾
C. & N. W. C. 7 ₱ c. C. 87	Mil. & St. P. 2d.... 80
Lack. & West. Bds.... 96¼	Chi. & Mil. 1st.... 92¼
Del., Lack. & W. 1st..100	Joliet & Chi. 1st.... [illegible]
Tol. & W. 1st Ex.... 92¼	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.. 84¼
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. Div. 80¼	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d... 61
Tol. & W. 2d.... 87	Tol., P. & War., E. D. 88
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs. 79	Tol., P. & War., W. D. 82
Tol. & W. Cons. Conv. 81¼	Tol., P. & War. 2d.... 70
Han. & Naples 1st.... 81	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....100
Gt. W. 1st, '88....102	Ced. F. & Minn. 1st... 80
Gt. W. 1st, '88.... 87¾	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York....134	Market....120
Manhattan....150	Nassau....108
Merchants'....113	Corn Exchange....125
Mechanics'....136	Continental.... 93¼
America....144	Importers' & Traders'.160
City....225	Park....155
Phenix....106	Manuf's & Merch't's.. 99¼
Tradesmen's....147	Central National....102¾
Butchers' & Drovers'.146	Fourth National....108
National....118	Ninth National....110
Merchants' Exchange.101	Tenth National....120
Leather Manuf's....200	Gold Exchange.... 70
Seventh Ward....107	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass. 97
State of New-York....112¾	Del. & Hud. Canal....116
Commerce....118	Canton Co., Baltimore 74¼
Mechanics' B'k'g As.115	Consol'd Coal of Md.... 22
Broadway....290	Cumberl'd Coal & I'n. 30
Ocean.... 90	Quicksilver Min. Co... 14
Mercantile....124	Quicksilver Min. Pref. 17¾
American Exchange.114¼	Mariposa Min. Co.... 5¼
Chatham....166	Mariposa Min. Pref.... 9¾
Bank of the Republic.111	Boston Water Power. 26
Bank of N. America...101	Adams Express.... 66¾
Hanover....101	Wells-Fargo Ex.... 29¾
Metropolitan....130	Wells-Fargo Ex. Sc.... 1¾
People's....140	Am. M. U. Express.... 45¼
Grocers'....116	United States Ex.... 49
East River....113	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.... 46¼

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 25.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¼	101⅜
City 6s, new	101⅛	101½
Camden and Amboy	116½	116¾
Pennsylvania Central	61⅛	61½
Reading	99⅛	99¼
Lehigh Valley	60¾	61
Catawissa Preferred	29	29½
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27½
Northern Central	40¾	41
Lehigh Navigation	35⅛	35¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅝	88¾

The House of Representatives of the State of Alabama has passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to pay to the bond bill holders of the Alabama and Chattanooga Company the interest due Jan. 1. The vote on the resolution was 75 to 11, and it is believed that the action of the Senate will be favorable.

The following is a statement of the week's exports of Specie from this port:

Feb. 20—Steamer Henry Chauncey, Aspinwall—
American silver.... $1,212 50
Feb. 20—Schr. Hattie E. Smith, Baracoa—
American silver.... 1,000 00
American gold.... 2,000 00
Feb. 21—Steamer South America, St. Thomas—
American gold.... 15,000 00
Feb. 21—Steamer Colorado, London—
Gold bars.... 30,000 00
Feb. 21—Steamer Colorado, Liverpool—
Silver bars.... 146,422 00
Feb. 22—Steamer Calabria, Liverpool—
American gold.... 5,000 00
Feb 23—Steamer Missouri, Havana—
American gold.... 50 00
American silver.... 2,880 00
Feb. 24—Brig Annie Ingram, Maracaibo—
American gold.... 22,600 00
Feb. 25—Steamer Main, Southampton—
Silver bars.... 129,462 00
Feb. 25—Steamer City of Brooklyn, Liverpool—
Silver bars.... 281,600 00
Foreign gold.... 41,021 30
Gold bars.... 9,200 00
American gold.... 2,000 00
Total for the week.... $690,047 80

Exports (exclusive of specie) from the Port of New-York to foreign ports for the week ending Feb. 21, 1871, were to the currency value of $4,658,414.

Messrs. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co. sold the following stock and personal property at auction today:

124 shares Paterson & Hud. Riv. R. Stock, $50 each	110
50 shares Paterson & Ramapo R. R. Stock	88
200 shares Pennsylvania Coal Co., $50 each	220-222
151 shares New-Jersey R. R. and Trans. Co., $100 each	118¼
75 shares Bank of America, $100 each	151
160 shares N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co., $100 each	149¼
$10,000 Manhattan Gas-light Co. 7 per cent. Certificates, $1,000 each	102
$3,320 Metropolitan Gas-light Co. Scrip Stock	125
4 shares Manhattan Gas-light Co., $50 each	251
4 shares Metropolitan Gas-light Co., $100 each	186
Pew No. 205, south gallery, in St. Thomas' old Church	$100
$8,000 Metropolitan Gaslight Co. Scrip Stock	124
Judgements against the New-York Gold Mining Co., amounting to $14,716 92 and accrued int. (Hy)	$9,000
$1,000 bond of the New-York Gold Mining Co. (Hy)	80
50 shares North River Bank, $50 each	95
10 shares Corn Exchange Ins. Co., $37 50 each	56
40 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co., $25 each	80¼
28 shares Republic Fire Ins. Co., $100 each	105
20 shares Market Fire Ins. Co., $100 each	139
20 shares United States Fire Ins. Co., $25 each	151
40 shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co., $25 each	102
$5,000 State of North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds, issued 1869 to Western R.R. Co., due 1899. Int. April and Oct. $1,000 each	48
56 shares Metropolitan Gas-light Co., $100 each	181

Mr. C. W. SMITH, General Freight Agent of the Central Pacific Railroad, has prepared the following statement of through freight forwarded to the East over that road in January:

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Wine	105,254	Hops	4,474
Cotton (Tahitian)	31,273	Arms	14,970
Tea	457,177	Straw hats	3,338
Wool	97,040	Glue	4,477
Leather	177,217	Fish	9,501
Silk	82,174	L'mber & Shingles	26,803
Hides	4,424	Unspecified mdse.	408,087
Quicksilver	20,475		
Total for January			1,521,988

All the above specified freight was from San Francisco, except the lumber and shingles, and 26,000 lbs. of the wine, which went chiefly from Sacramento.

The Richmond *Whig* of Feb. 18 says:

"The Joint Committee of Finance of the two Houses of the General Assembly met last night in the office of the First Auditor, and determined to recommend the payment of interest on the 1st of January on what is known as the old debt of the Commonwealth, amounting to about $32,000,000. The Legislature of 1866-7 funded the accrued interest, and neither the bonds thus created, nor the interest which has accrued since on the old and new bonds as well, are provided for in this arrangement. They arrange for the appointment of a Commissioner, to take charge of the assets of the State, out of which these two last-named items of indebtedness shall be primarily provided for."

We have been furnished by our friends of *Thompson's Bank-Reporter*, with copies of an interesting correspondence between the First National Bank of this City and the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the efforts now making to fund the 5-20 6 per cent. bonds into the new 5, 4½ and 4 per cent. bonds. The correspondence was as follows:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1871.

Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your printed circular of the 9th inst., and shall be pleased to have you consider this bank an agent for the negotiation of the loan upon the terms stated. We infer that we are not to take action under the notice of Feb. 4 before the 6th of March, the day named for the opening of subscriptions.

That we may be prepared to act understandingly and encouragingly, we desire some explanation on the following points, viz.:

1. What disposition shall we make of the two per cent., and what kind of receipt shall be issued for it?

2. On what date will subscribers be advised of the acceptance or rejection of their subscriptions, and when will the money be returned if not accepted?

3. If payment is made in the five-twenty bonds, when will the six ₱ cent. interest cease and the lower rate commence?

4. If you should, in due time, award to the subscribers for the five ₱ cents only, would subscribers, offering a small premium, receive preference over a subscriber only at par?

5. What date will you consider the "issue" of the new bonds? The act says the bonds shall be payable ten, fifteen, and thirty years from the "date of their issue." Your blank is headed, five ₱ cents., 1880; four and a half ₱ cents., 1885; four ₱ cents., 1900.

Please excuse us for making these inquiries, though we deem it pertinent that as your agent we should be able to answer these questions understandingly. Your obedient servant,

GEO. F. BAKER, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1871.

George F. Baker, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, New-York:

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., propounding certain inquiries in reference to the new loan. In reply, I have to say that the two per cent. deposited will be held by your bank until the new bonds are delivered and a settlement made with the subscribers. It is impossible now to say when subscribers will be advised of the acceptance or rejection of their subscriptions, but it will be to the interest of the Government to make the awards at as early a date as shall be found practicable.

The interest will cease on the five-twenty bonds when the subscribers are notified that the new bonds are ready for delivery; and the interest will commence on the new bonds at the same date.

Preference will be given to subscribers according to the arrangements announced on the 4th inst., and a subscription for five ₱ cent. bonds at a premium, however large, would not have preference over the first two classes of subscribers mentioned; but among the subscribers for five ₱ cent. bonds, if the subscriptions should exceed the amount authorized, those who offer a premium will be preferred. The new bonds will bear date the present year, instead of 1870, as was expected when the classification spoken of by you, under your fifth inquiry, was made. Very respectfully,

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

The *Insurance Gazette* has compiled, from the last annual statement of the New-York Marine Insurance Companies, the following exhibit of their operations for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870:

Companies.	Total Premiums.	Losses and Expenses.	Gross assets.
Atlantic Mutual	$7,[illegible] 73	$3,[illegible]	$14,[illegible]
Mercantile Mutual	1,331,309 47	760,961 40	1,513,[illegible]
Sun Mutual	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orient Mutual	[illegible]	725,288 74	[illegible]
Pacific Mutual	[illegible]	388,025 72	[illegible]
Commercial Mutual	[illegible]	150,880 95	[illegible]
Union Mutual	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Mutual	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$13,[illegible]	$7,[illegible]	$24,[illegible] 77

SHOWING THE NET PREMIUMS, LOSSES AND EXPENSES, AND PROFITS.

Companies.	Earned Premiums.	Losses and Expenses.	Net profits.
Atlantic Mutual	$6,302,728 55	$3,218,553 96	$1,[illegible]
Mercantile Mutual	1,029,774 85	760,961 40	[illegible]
Great Western	1,636,226 01	1,209,410 64	[illegible]
Orient Mutual	1,018,868 22	725,288 74	[illegible]
Pacific Mutual	508,738 72	388,025 72	[illegible]
Sun Mutual	349,661 93	202,969 26	[illegible]
Commercial Mutual	287,302 29	150,880 95	[illegible]
New-York Mutual	244,697 57	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Mutual	147,556 53	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$10,854,359 17	$7,[illegible]	$2,[illegible]

In the item of expenses are included the return premiums, the interest dividends on stock and scrip, and the cash abatements which have been paid to dealers, instead of scrip, during the year.

A very useful pamphlet for reference has been issued by Mr. WM. C. GILMAN, of No. 46 Pine-street, giving the annual statements of the various Marine Insurance Companies of this City, compiled from the official reports of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department.

The Cotton Movement.

From the Financial Chronicle, Feb. 25.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening Feb. 24. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 136,661 bales against 141,957 bales last week, 161,095 bales the previous week, and 154,482 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1870, 2,787,780 bales against 2,115,539 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since Sept. 1 this year of 672,241 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870 are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Received this week at—	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
New-Orleans	62,780	[illegible]
Mobile	16,720	[illegible]
Charleston	7,065	[illegible]
Savannah	18,038	[illegible]
Texas	9,591	[illegible]
Tennessee, &c.	7,902	6,772
Florida	904	571
North Carolina	2,289	[illegible]
Virginia	11,202	5,319
Total receipts	136,661	82,753
Increase this year	53,908	....

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 125,248 bales, of which 94,617 were to Great Britain, and 30,631 to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 693,318 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending Feb. 24.	—Exported to— Great Britain.	Continent.	Total this week.	Same week 1870.
New-Orleans	40,543	15,594	56,137	36,118
Mobile	12,664	1,300	13,964	2,364
Charleston	6,022	746	6,768	....
Savannah	11,062	6,081	17,143	[illegible]
Texas	6,183	2,419	8,602	2,477
New-York	17,112	1,500	18,612	[illegible]
Other ports	1,011	....	1,011	[illegible]
Total	94,617	30,631	125,248	[illegible]
Tl since Sept. 1	1,297,312	309,871	[illegible]	[illegible]

Stock.

	1871.	1870.
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile	80,024	[illegible]
Charleston	21,426	[illegible]
Savannah	87,277	[illegible]
Texas	58,101	[illegible]
New-York	104,000	[illegible]
Other ports	34,000	[illegible]
Total	693,318	[illegible]

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 63,804 bales, while the stocks to-night are 124,984 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Feb. 17, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph:

	—Receipts since Sept. 1.—		—Exported since Sept. 1.—		
Ports.	1870.	1869.	Total.	Northern Ports.	Stock.
New-Orleans	882,453	737,333	563,374	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile	278,960	227,153	155,421	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston	268,058	182,016	112,582	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah	573,532	374,291	280,804	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	152,898	150,005	74,441	23,045	[illegible]
New-York	128,177	72,091	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Florida	7,487	14,828	....	....	412
North Carolina	65,750	48,521	20	62,254	[illegible]
Virginia	220,065	157,281	2,128	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other ports	42,585	38,309	22,749	....	[illegible]
Tot. this year	2,651,119	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tot. last year	....	2,032,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE INTEREST DUE 1ST OF MARCH on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking-house of HENRY CLEWS, No. 32 Wall-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Classical, Commercial, English, French and German.
No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For both sexes. Seventeen Professors and Teachers. Nine Departments. Term opens April 3. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A PROFESSOR WILL RECEIVE PUPILS in his class-room in the afternoon for instruction in higher Mathematics, English, &c.; a rare opportunity. Address DROZ, Box No. 104 Times Office.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 41st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

$2 50—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, mathematics, grammar, spelling, languages, $5 each. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 62 Bowery.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 37TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

TEACHERS.

A PRIVATE TUTOR-READER IS open to engagement two hours in the day or evening; best of City reference. BACHELOR, 313 2d-av.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY,
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT,
NEW-PALTZ POST-OFFICE, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Wallkill Valley Railway Company until March 1, 1871, for the construction of their railway from Rosendale to Kingston, in Ulster County, N. Y.
Proposals will be received for the grading, masonry and bridging separately, in the usual manner, or for the work by the mile, fully completed.
Plans, profiles, specifications, &c., will be ready for exhibition on and after Feb. 20, 1871, at the engineer's office in J. C. Shafer's Hotel, New-Paltz, N. Y.
T. S. McKINSTRY, President.
L. D. BRUYN, Chief Engineer.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
NEW-JERSEY WEST LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
For account of whom it may concern:
$200,000 New-Jersey West Line Railroad Company First mortgage seven per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1900. (Hypothecated.)

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE FIRM OF HALE & BURR IS this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either party will sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1871. SETH W. HALE,
M. BURR, JR.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 666 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY AND HOTEL FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

SPRING STOCK NOW OPEN.

4-4 SKIRTING LINENS, BED AND PILLOW CASE LINENS.

DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS (EN SUITE.)

DAMASKS AND TOWELINGS, BY THE YARD.

PLAIN HUCK AND FANCY DAMASK TOWELS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

SILK AND LINEN LUNCH CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

WHITE GOODS, IN ALL THE POPULAR MAKES.

SUMMER AND OPERA FLANNELS, QUILTS, &c.

The balance of our BLANKET STOCK will be closed out at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

N. B.—Sheets and Pillow-cases made to order.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 27,

4-4 PRINTED PERCALES, PARIS STYLES, 20 CENTS PER YARD.

PIQUES, FROM 25c. PER YARD.

CRETON DRESS PATTERNS.

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC CALICOES, NEW SPRING STYLES.

A complete stock of NEW PLAIN, PLAID AND MIXED MATERIAL for STREET and TRAVELING COSTUMES.

BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

MEDIUM, RICH AND EXTRA QUALITY

BLACK SILKS,

PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS AND FAILLES, BLACK AND WHITE AND GRISAILLE STRIPED SILKS, &c., &c.

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

New fresh goods from the most celebrated manufacturers.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

SPRING OPENING OF

ELEGANT CARPETS.

We will open on MONDAY, 27th inst., large invoices of

FINE CARPETS,

Manufactured expressly for our Spring sales, from designs confined exclusively to us, comprising patterns and colorings adapted to

EVERY STYLE OF DECORATION.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, Feb. 27,

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING SILKS, JUST RECEIVED PER LATE STEAMERS, AND TO WHICH WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

100 PIECES OF COLORED CHECKED SILKS, AT $1 PER YARD.

RICH SPRING SILKS, FROM $1 25 UPWARD.

A FULL LINE OF 24-INCH RICH-COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS, AT $3, WORTH $4.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, IN ALL GRADES, FROM $1 25 TO THE FINEST PRODUCTIONS OF LYONS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 27,
IN THEIR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, FROM $5 UP.

LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS, FROM $5 UP.

LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, TUCKED YOKES, $1 50.

LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, $1.

LADIES' CHEMISES, TUCKED, 75c. AND $1.

LADIES' SKIRTS, WITH STRAIGHT TUCKS, $1.

LADIES' FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, $1 50.

CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES, CHILDREN'S PIQUE WALKING COATS, CHILDREN'S PIQUE SACKS, BOYS' PIQUE SUITS.

INFANTS' PIQUE CLOAKS, INFANTS' LACE CAPS.

INFANTS' DRESSES, SLIPS, ROBES, SKIRTS, &c.

EVENING AND RECEPTION DRESSES MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

HAVING ENLARGED THEIR HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT, WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, FEB. 27,

THEIR OWN IMPORTATION OF BARNSLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, &c., SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE FOR THEIR FAMILY TRADE.

ALSO, SEVERAL CASES OF GOODS BOUGHT IN THIS MARKET UNDER GOLD COST.

8-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 LINEN SHEETING, from 75c.

8-4 DAMASKS, from 60c.

SEVERAL CASES OF 8-4 BARNSLEY DAMASKS, IN STRIPES AND NEW PATTERNS, VERY FINE GOODS.

RICHARDSON'S SHIRTINGS AND PILLOW-CASE LINEN, IN EVERY MAKE AND NUMBER.

1 CASE OF DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, WITH NAPKINS EN SUITE, UNDER GOLD COST.

5-8x5-8 NAPKINS, $1 PER DOZEN, TO THE FINEST GOODS IMPORTED.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF TOWELS, FROM $1 50 PER DOZEN.

CRASH, FROM 9c. UPWARD.

DOMESTIC GOODS IN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS, BY THE YARD, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, AND EVERY WELL-KNOWN BRAND KEPT IN STOCK.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, FEB. 27,

THEIR SPLENDID IMPORTATION OF MOURNING GOODS, COMPRISING ALL THE LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES IN HENRIETTA, TAMESE, CAMBRIDGE, EMPRESS, BARETHEA, ARMURE AND THIBET CLOTHS, CASHMERE DE ECOSSE AND CASHMERE FRANCAIS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS IN EVERY QUALITY AND AT VERY LOW PRICES.

HALF MOURNING GOODS IN POPLINS AND JAPANESE SILKS, REAL HERNANIS, PURE SILK, IRON GRENADINES.

4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 COURTAULDS CRAPES, 3-4 and 8-4 BLACK TRIMMING VELVETS, FROM $2 50 UPWARD.

LADIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE, AS WE ARE NOW OFFERING ONE OF THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
ROTUNDA.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED AND WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 27,

A LARGE STOCK OF ALL THE BEST MAKES IN BLACK AND PLAIN COLORED (NEW SHADES) DRESS SILKS.

ALSO,

REAL IRISH POPLINS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE. CHOICE SPRING COLORS, IN LARGE QUANTITIES, $2 PER YARD.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, FEB. 27,

1,000 DOZEN ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED SEAMLESS KID GLOVES, AT $1 75 PER PAIR.

ALSO,

500 DOZEN BOUILLON'S SEAMLESS BLACK GLOVES, AT $1 75 PER PAIR,

WITH A QUANTITY OF TWO-BUTTON GLOVES, HIGH COLORS, AT $2 25 PER PAIR;

200 DOZEN ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED "DUCHESSE" GLOVES, $1 50 PER PAIR.

THESE WILL BE EXHIBITED IN THE ROTUNDA, OPPOSITE THE REGULAR STOCK.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING NEW AND ELEGANT SPRING STYLES OF BOYS' CLOTHING, SUITABLE FOR ALL AGES AND AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS! DAMAGED BY LATE FIRE AT NO. 289 GRAND-ST.

The entire stock of Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Cassimeres, Cloths, Flannels, Sheetings, Towelings, Table-linens, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, 5c., 6c. and 9c. per yard, Lace Curtains and Counterpanes, all must be sold out while the store is undergoing repairs.

Store opens at 10 o'clock every morning.

DRY GOODS.

Bradbury Bros.,

(Late SUGDEN & BRADBURY.)
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.,

invite particular attention to the inducements offered by them during the present week in

EARLY SPRING DRESS GOODS

of every description, the prices of which, by comparison, will be found lower than those of any other house.

They also ask an examination of their great specialties in

LINENS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, AND GENERAL HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

and to a fine assortment of the most popular makes of DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND CALICOES

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

SILKS.

BLACK SILKS A SPECIALTY.

WARRANTED TO WEAR, AND AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

SHAWLS, SUITS, &c.

AND ALSO,

LADIES' READY-MADE UNDER-CLOTHING, at 25 to 30 per cent. less than the regular price.

N. B.—DRESSES AND SUITS MADE TO ORDER, and trimmed with unexceptionable taste, at very moderate prices.

BRADBURY BROS.,

(Late SUGDEN & BRADBURY,)
Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery,
One door below Bleecker-st.

FOUND,

FIFTY CASES
OF THE MOST DESIRABLE
BLACK DRESS GOODS
EVER IMPORTED,

Which we offer at one-third below last season's prices, comprising in part,

FRENCH CASHMERES!

HENRIETTA and BOMBAZINE CLOTH,
TAMISE and CRETONNE CLOTH,
PARISIENNE CRAPES and VIENNA CLOTH,
FRENCH REPS and GROS GRAIN CLOTH.

BOMBAZINES.

CRAPE CLOTH 45 cents, former price 61 cents.
BLACK ALPACAS.
One lot 50 cents, former price 70 cents.
One lot 65 cents, former price 81 cents.
BLACK LUSTRINE and BRILLIANTIN CLOTH.

BLACK SILKS,

$1 10, $1 25, $1 30, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 10, $2 25, $2 45, $2 70, $3, &c. A SUBLIME STOCK.

JAPAN and CHINESE GOODS, NOVELTIES.

New designs in PLAID, STRIPE and MIXED FABRICS, ENGLISH and FRENCH PRINTS, &c., ALL VERY CHEAP.

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR MOURNING READY TO WEAR.

Jackson's,

BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
BROADWAY SECTION.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL MAKE, ON MONDAY, FEB. 27, LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS AT STILL LOWER PRICES, VIZ.:

HEAVY BLACK SILKS IN EVERY GRADATION OF PRICE, FROM $1 50 PER YARD UPWARD.

GRISAILLE GROS GRAIN SILKS, VERY HEAVY MAKE, IN NEW STRIPES AND CHECKS, $1 50 PER YARD, FORMER PRICE $2.

FIVE CASES ORIGINAL JAPANESE SILK, ASSORTED, 75 CENTS PER YARD.

TEN CASES MIKADO SILKS, IN COLORS AND GRISAILLE, $1 PER YARD.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MOURNING GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 27, IN ADDITION TO THEIR LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING DRESS GOODS,

200 PIECES

¾ PARIS QUALITY BLACK IRON GRENADINES, AT PRICES 20 PER CENT. LOWER THAN THOSE OF LAST YEAR,

8-4 IRON GRENADINE AT EQUALLY LOW RATES,

NOTWITHSTANDING THEIR PRESENT SCARCITY IN THIS MARKET.

COURTAULD'S CREPES AT A MUCH LOWER PRICE THAN FORMERLY.

A visit of inspection is requested.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
FOURTH-AVENUE SECTION.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, FEB. 27, AN IMMENSE COLLECTION OF LOW-PRICED FANCY SILKS, WHICH, FOR QUALITY AND VALUE, ARE UNEQUALED IN THIS OR ANY OTHER CITY.

STRIPED SILKS, IN VARIOUS WIDTHS AND COLORINGS, 75c. PER YARD.

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS, SIX DIFFERENT SIZES, $1 PER YARD.

GRISAILLE STRIPE SILKS, FOR SPRING SUITS, $1 PER YARD.

GRISAILLE STRIPE SILKS, OF A GRADE HEAVIER, $1 25 PER YARD.

100 PIECES BLACK AND WHITE MILLE PAYES STRIPE, NEW GOODS, $1 25 PER YARD, WORTH $1 50 PER YARD.

100 PIECES MEDIUM COLORED SILKS, WITH FINE BLACK STRIPES, $1 25 PER YARD; LAST SEASON'S PRICE, $1 75.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

REQUEST THE ATTENTION OF THEIR FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS TO THEIR LARGE AND EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

LADIES' SILK, POPLIN, SERGE, LAWN AND BUFF LINEN SUITS,

ALSO,

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S PIQUE SUITS, TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED DRESSES, INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c.

LADIES' WHITE SKIRTS, NINE TUCKS, ONLY 75c. EACH.

LADIES' WHITE SKIRTS, WITH FLOUNCE, $1 EACH.

WITH AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LADIES' AND MISSES' UNDERGARMENTS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE RECEIVING BY EVERY STEAMER LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF FANCY GOODS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, LOOPS, FRINGES, CORDS, &c., TASSELS, GIMPS, BRAIDS, &c.

ALSO,

A LARGE LINE OF LUBIN'S CELEBRATED PERFUMERY, SOAPS, &c., &c.

THE ABOVE ARE EXHIBITED IN THE 4TH-AV. SECTION, CORNER OF 10TH-ST.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HAIR! HAIR!

SHAW'S PATENT HAIR SWITCHES AND CHIGNONS, equal to human hair, can be combed, brushed and dressed over.

HUMAN HAIR, cheapest in the country.

SWITCHES, one yard long, $8.

CURLS, $1 per set and upward.

Latest styles on hand. Ladies' own chignons dressed for 25 cents. Only depot, No. 358 Bowery, near 4th-st.

NOTICE.—Any one who counterfeits or infringes on my patent will be dealt with according to law.

MILLINERY.

MME. F. RENNES' DRESS AND CLOAK-making and pattern rooms will have a large opening of imported Spring patterns, both for inspection and for sale. I am, very respectfully, Madame RENNES, No. 3 Union-square.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS.

The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
FEB. 9, 1871.

FINANCIAL.

Security and Safety.

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Free of Government Tax;

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND of the WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

Denominations, $500 AND $1,000.

ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN, From January, 1870. Convertible into Stock and Receivable for Lands at Par. Land Grant of over One Million Acres from Government. Upon which, together with the Road and all its Property, these Bonds are a

FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE.

Lands Exempted from Taxation for 15 Years by Acts of Legislature. 120 Miles Road Built, from which income is derived, with rapidly increasing receipts. But 34 Miles More Road to Build, for which the iron is already purchased, and all the work under contract. An Air-Line from St. Paul and the North-west to Milwaukee and Chicago. Total amount of Mortgage $4,000,000. Estimated Value of Lands alone, nearly double that amount.

PRICE 90c., WITH ACCRUED INTEREST,

at which figure they pay at present premium on Gold, 9 per cent. per annum to the investor. The Trustees are Hon. WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Ex-Chief-Justice of Supreme Court, State of New-York, J. DUTTON STEELE and JAMES GOODSON, M. P., England, where a large amount of the Bonds have been sold. These parties are required to see that proceeds of land sales are applied solely to the paying of these Bonds.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

The connections of this Road with the Northern Pacific and the whole North-west, as well as its Eastern connections, will be seen from a Pamphlet and Map, which can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., AND
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE

OF BRELAZ, ABT & CO.,
NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W,
LONDON.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND-GRANT BONDS, issued to Lebbius Chapman, H. V. Poor, James M. Edwards, Trustees, dated July 1, 1861. The highest market price will be paid for the above by

WILLIAM A. GUEST,
No. 25 Wall-st.

INSURANCE TIMES.

Just out, a number of unexampled interest, containing a revelation of the alarming condition of the

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

New-York, with other interesting and important life and fire insurance intelligence.

Office, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

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8 PER CENT. INTEREST

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 23 UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1871.

AT AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, held on the 18th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

HENRY BEECKMAN,	JOHN R. CECIL,
JAS. R. WHITING,	J. A. MONHEIMER,
T. B. READ,	G. L. BEECKMAN,
SAMUEL SHETHAR,	GRATZ NATHAN,
F. M. BIXBY,	THEODORE MOSS,
J. A. MILLER,	B. H. BIXBY,

T. A. BANCKER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, HENRY BEECKMAN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

M. T. BRUNDAGE, Cashier.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 18 until March 2.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year. The transfer-books will be closed in Boston, and at the transfer office in New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER AMES, President.
BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

AN ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company, of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. By order.

H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

$150,000 SPECIAL—IN ONE SUM or more, if desired—to lend on first-class store property. Make application immediately.

C. F. GILMAN & CO.,
No. 165 Broadway, basement.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS
AND
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 96 Broadway.

Offer for sale the following houses and lots:

East 38th-st., near Lexington-av.	$18,000
West 45th-st., near 5th-av.	39,000
West 48th-st., near 6th-av.	21,000
West 49th-st., near 6th-av.	30,000
East 51st-st., near 3d-av.	13,500
East 54th-st., near Lexington-av.	23,000
West 52d-st., near 5th-av.	36,000
East 46th-st., near Lexington-av.	16,000
East 55th-st., near Lexington-av.	21,000
East 60th-st., near 4th-av.	30,000

Also, a number of other houses and lots in desirable locations.

TO CAPITALISTS,

INSURANCE COMPANIES, BROKERS, OR BANKERS.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Maiden-lane, 50 feet from Broadway, and having a front on Maiden-lane of 50 feet, and built in the best and most substantial manner, steam-engine in sub-cellar, of the best construction, and the entire building heated by steam, and now rented for about $13,500 per annum; can be delivered on 1st of May with half under rent as above, or with the full rent roll.

For insurance companies, bankers or brokers, there is hardly anything offered more eligible, and as an investment it is commended to capitalists. Price and terms reasonable. For terms and further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FRANK G. BROWN,	DAVISON BROWN,
Son of	Son of
Lewis B. Brown, Esq.	Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY OR BROOKLYN.
IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES OR DWELLINGS PREFERRED.

None, but first-class applications will be entertained; no bonus required. Principals only.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

A. EXECUTOR'S SALE.—STUYVESANT-SQUARE.—The four-story modern desirable brown-stone dwelling, with furniture, No. 3 Rutherfurd-place; lot in fee.

ALSO, by same estate,

No. 50 East 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place, full-sized dwelling and lot; leasehold.

ALSO,

a revised printed list of dwellings for sale and to let, with or without furniture.

ALSO,

$125,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, in sums to suit, at seven per cent., on City property.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH-ST.—A handsome, well-built house, brick, brown-stone trimmings; convenient by boat or cars; size, 16.8x40x100 feet; three stories and basement, high stoop, sub-cellar; all modern improvements; painted and frescoed in oil throughout; price $9,000; terms accommodating. A. E. G., No. 9 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE ON MADISON-AV.—The first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 294 Madison-av., between 40th and 41st st.; house 24 by about 70 feet; was built by Robbins, and put in perfect order last Summer; is very handsomely frescoed and furnished throughout. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, in good neighborhood, (Ninth Ward,) in perfect order, frescoed and replete with modern improvements; convenient to six car lines; $21,000; terms easy. For particulars apply to J. S. BROWNE, No. 10 Van Nest-place, or No. 429 West 14th-st.

FIFTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., for sale, a most superior house, finished throughout in hard wood; plumbing in best order; size, 21.2x55x100.5; four story. $46,500, with carpets and gas-fixtures.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit the patronage of real-estate owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

FORTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR JUNCTION OF BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV.—For sale, English-basement four-story brown-stone house, 17x50x100, in good order: $19,000.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE IN 31st-st., near Madison-av., for sale; three story, 22x 56x100; brown stone; in good order; price, with carpets and gas-fixtures, $35,000.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

MODERN FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house, that is to be sold, in 46th-st., south side, No. 48 West; also two other extra houses, $40,000 and $42,500; well worth the money; same location.

HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

A MOST DESIRABLE ENGLISH basement, four-story brown-stone house, 20.6x60x half block, situated in 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in complete order, for sale.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FORTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a medium size house, containing all modern improvements, for sale for $24,000.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE ON LEXINGTON-AV., a most complete full-size house, in perfect order; will be sold with or without elegant furniture.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV.—For sale, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22.6x50x98.9, in good order, $27,000.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, four four-story Dorchester front houses, north-west corner of 54th-st. and Madison-av., corner included, 25x55; all trimmed in hard-wood. Inquire of the owner on the premises, J. C. SARES.

21.6X75X100.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, between 5th and 6th avs., in 39th-st., high stoop, stone; rose-wood doors; an elegant house; under price one in 34th-st., near 5th-av., a bargain.

HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS., a well-improved street.—For sale, a three-story high-stoop brick house, 21x42, with two-story extension; price, $18,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot on West 30th-st., near 5th-av.; also, four-story high-stoop house and lot on West 18th-st., near 5th-av. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway.

SEVERAL OF THE MOST ELEGANT houses, in 5th and Madison avs. and all the side streets near, that ever have been built, new and ready for possession, on advantageous terms.

HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front houses and lots, north side of 60th-st., near 4th-av.; will be sold cheap if applied for at once. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—For sale, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x45x100, $23,000.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-SIZE HOUSE AND lot on Brevoort-place, (East 10th-st.,) near Broadway; will be rented furnished or unfurnished. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

WEST 51ST-ST.—FOR SALE, A MOST complete English-basement brown-stone house in perfect order, 20.10x55x half block, $28,000.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., a three-story English basement-house, 18.9x60xhalf block, for sale, $25,500.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Most desirable four-story English-basement house, 18.9x50x98.9, in good order; price, $35,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., FACING STUYVESANT-SQUARE.—For sale, a full-size high-stoop brown-stone house, built in a first-class manner and now in good order; price, $22,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A TWENTY-FOOT FIRST-class brown-stone house, in an 100-foot street, near Central Park entrance, at a bargain.

J. W. STEVENS, & BROS., Lumber Dealers,
47th-st., New-York, or No. 6 Pine-st., 2 P. M.

$35,000 FOR A FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22 feet wide, on 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

HARLEM.—TO LET AND FOR SALE, A variety of brick and frame houses, at rents from $400 to $700, and at prices from $5,000 to $10,000; some with possession at once, and at bargains.

S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner 121st-st.

A GOOD HOUSE, NORTH SIDE OF 46TH-st., near 5th-av., for sale; four-story house, high stoop, in good order; the owner wants to sell to close an estate. HATCH & RIKER, 1,292 Broadway.

A.—WARD & OGDEN'S EXTENSIVE Spring lists of houses for sale, at reduced valuation, now ready on application or by mail. Broadway, corner 17th-st.

HOUSE CHEAP.—THREE STORY, HIGH stoop, 20x46, in 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., at a bargain. Apply at No. 235 West 53d-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

SPLENDID MANUFACTURING Brooklyn property for sale, near ferry; plot to suit; substantial buildings; favorable terms.

JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large first-class three-story house on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNES, No. 1½ Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A VERY valuable property near High Bridge, a first-class dwelling, between 4th and 6th avs., worth from $30,000 to $40,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, G., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED — TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

YONKERS, ON THE HUDSON,

TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON,

SING SING, ON THE HUDSON,

and at all other points on the Hudson.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE AND TO LET BY

BLACKWELL & MARKS,
Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

FARM FOR SALE

AT HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND.

Farm of the late Richard Losea, deceased; about 70 acres, including woodland, situated two miles south of the village, and one mile from South-side Railroad; twelve trains daily by each; well fenced and in excellent order, with apple orchard and other fruit trees; upon it is dwelling, barn and other outbuildings; will be sold low to settle the estate; terms easy. Apply to executors,

RICHARD E. LOSEA, on premises.
W. K. HINMAN, No. 169 South-st., New-York.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—UNDER THE HIGHest state of cultivation, containing about 45 acres, no waste land, all under cultivation, 10 to 15 minutes' drive from railroad or steam-boat; over 500 best variety of fruit trees, in full bearing; large two-story house, with extension; barns, ice-house filled, and all other out-buildings, all nearly new, and well painted; situated in village of Huntington, L. I.; as fine a graded school as can be found in the State near by. For full particulars inquire of WM. H. KING, by letter, or on premises; direct Box No. 17 Huntington Post-office, Long Island, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT AT SOUTH Hampton, Long Island, containing about four acres of land, with substantial two-story and cellar frame house, with kitchen extension; house 40x32, containing about twelve rooms; also barn and granary, plenty of fruit, &c.; price, $5,000. Also on the opposite side of the road is twenty-six acres of land which can be purchased for $3,000; location very healthy. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT AT Sing Sing, most beautifully located on a commanding ridge, with extended views of the Hudson River and surrounding country; eight acres of fine land; beautiful lawn, planted with over 1,000 evergreens, besides a great variety of ornamental trees and flourishing shrubs; building all new and in perfect order; hot and cold water, bath, range, &c. Particulars and photographs at office of BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

THE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF DANIEL BRINKERHOFF, ESQ., FOR SALE.—On Manhasset Bay, north shore Long Island, fourteen miles from the City; adapted for both Winter and Summer residence; if not sold will be let. Apply for particulars to B. MYERS, No. 16 Beekman-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK—THE MOST successful and accessible suburb of New-York, forty minutes from City Hall; high ground, commanding fine views; desirable building sites, near station.

J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP, forty minutes from City Hall, on Jersey Heights Jersey City; two story, attic and basement; furniture for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. WAYRE, No. 40 Park-row, Room No. 5.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE NEW-York County Bank Building, corner 8th-av. and 14th-st., with suites of offices in second and third floors, suitable for a business college, school or business purposes. Apply to D. & A. KINGSLAND & SUTTON, No. 55 Broad-st.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank, entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs: location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

BULKHEAD TO LET.—ONE HUNdred and twenty-five feet of bulkhead south of and adjoining the Pier foot of Beach-st., North River. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st., between Robinson and Murray sts.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE, BASEment and floors of new building No. 342 6th-av., 22x90; first-class finish, with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, or to R. P. BERRIEN, No. 135 Laurens-st.

STORE AND LOFTS TO LET—JOHN-st., between Cliff and Gold sts.—First-class building; four stories; 27 feet wide by 104 feet deep. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—STORE NO. 198 MERCER-ST., adjoining Grand Central Hotel, size 25x80 feet, four stories and basement; rent $3,000; immediate possession. Apply at No. 661 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE NO. 661 BROADWAY, OPposite Bond-st., size 25x100, or 25x200 feet, to suit; also basement and lofts; immediate possession. Apply on premises.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 82 BEEKman-st., with or without power. Inquire on the premises of TATHAM & BROTHERS.

TO LET—THE LARGE BUILDING NO. 38 Rose-st., near Duane, suitable for storage. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st., near Robinson-st.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25x100 FEET, lighted on all sides, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

STORES TO LET—NOS. 45 AND 47 JAY-ST. and 202 West-st., near Jay-st. Apply to THOS. PATTEN, No. 246 Greenwich-st., near Robinson-st.

LOFT TO LET IN WHITE MARBLE building, No. 75 John-st. Inquire in the store.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

NINTH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—To rent, for a term of years, a large house, completely furnished with plate, linen, and all the accessories to housekeeping; in good order; a rare chance; rent $5,000 per year.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

A.—HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURNISHED and unfurnished houses to let, on Madison-av., Irving-place, 14th, 18th, 21st, 23d sts., and other respectable situations.

WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, TO PRIvate family only; brown-stone house, 14x60, No. 109 East 40th-st.; rent, $225 per month. Also, for sale or to rent, furnished, the brown stone high stoop four-story new house, No. 161 East 46th-st., 16.8x55; rent, $200 per month. JOHN McKESSON, 91 Fulton-st.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO renting houses, and now have some very desirable furnished, from $200 a month to $600; also, unfurnished from $800 up. HATCH & RIKER, 1,292 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET ON GREENWICH-AV., near 12th-st., and on West 11th-st., near 6th-av. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st., between Robinson and Murray sts.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED.—PARTIES HAVING houses to let or for sale are respectfully requested to send us description of the same, with price, as we have a great many applications from purchasers, and from others wishing to lease property.

KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 46 East 23d-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BUSINESS PROPERTY IN THE TENTH WARD, ON BROOME AND ESSEX STS., AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room:

BROOME AND ESSEX STREETS—Four lots, Nos. 227, 229, 231, 233 Broome-st., south-west corner Essex-st., 75 by 64.3.

ESSEX-STREET—Three-story brick house and lot, adjoining the above, No. 71 Essex-st., 24 by 75; house very substantial, with counter cellar; old title; liberal terms.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND MINES.

Two men agree to go to the above region, remain one year, and share profits alike with any man furnishing $1,500, each, as outfit. For further particulars address Post-office Box No. 3,126, Cincinnati, O.

A GENTLEMAN, SPEAKING CHInese, and possessing an extensive knowledge of the country and people, acquired during eight years' residence in China, is open to an engagement as agent of a firm or public company, or in any other capacity in which those qualifications would be of service, at any of the open ports; highest references, both in China and New-York. Address ALPHA, Box No. 5,065 New-York Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager........................J. E. HAYES
Acting Manager..............................J. H. SELWYN

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
RICHELIEU
OF THE PERIOD.

G. L. RICHELIEU FOX.

Every evening until further notice.

MATINEES—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SPLENDID SCENERY, COMPLETE COSTUMES, APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS, MAGNIFICENT MUSIC.

WALLACK'S.

NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

MONDAY, Feb. 27—MONEY.

TUESDAY, Feb. 28—OURS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29—A MORNING CALL and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

THURSDAY, March 2, for the first time in five years, Brougham's comedy,

ROMANCE AND REALITY,

on which occasion

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM

will make his reappearance.

FRIDAY, March 3—HOME and BLUE DEVILS.

SATURDAY MATINEE, March 4—A MORNING CALL and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

SATURDAY NIGHT, second time, ROMANCE AND REALITY.

Robertson's last comedy, BIRTH, in preparation.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

ELEVENTH WEEK OF SARATOGA, THE BRILLIANT LOCAL COMEDY.

MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

"Nothing else is talked of in society."—*Herald*.

"The laughing sensation of '71."—*Sun*.

"A genuine reflex of Saratoga gayeties."—*Tribune*.

"The theatre is crowded with the elite."—*Post*.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—14TH-ST.

MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

LAUGHABLE EQUESTRIAN COMICALITY.

BILLY BUTTON.

COMIC PERFORMING HORSES AND HIGHLY-TRAINED PONIES.

MLLE. JEANETTE ELLSLER, The graceful tight-rope artist.

EQUESTRIAN TRIUMPH OF GEORGE DONALD,

THE GREAT BAREBACK SOMERSAULT RIDER.

DEXTEROUS FEATS OF ACROBATISM AND GYMNASTICS.

MR. T. C. FARRER'S

SMALL COLLECTION OF PICTURES, PAINTED IN EUROPE,

is now open to the public, from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M., FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

FREE.

No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st.

THE FAIR OF THE

ASCENSION MISSION ASSOCIATION, Will be held on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 27th and 28th of February, in the HALL OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB, Corner Madison-av. and 26th-st.

THE ASTOR HOUSE BILLIARD PARLOR will be thrown open to the public on TUESDAY, Feb. 28. The room has been fitted up with a view to the comfort of our patrons, and contains six (6) of Kavanagh & Decker's tables.

CHAS. A. STETSON'S SONS.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st. Classes every day. Boston and all dances taught in one quarter. Six dances in six private lessons.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old line, low freight.

The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship RAPIDAN, E. WHITEHURST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, March 4, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, March 11.

C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 153 Maiden-lane.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM...March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..........................April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH.May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City. The United States Mail Steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River for the above ports on SATURDAY, March 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, will sail Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, Feb. 25
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Thursday, March 9
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight), Saturday, Mar. 19
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, Mar. 29

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of cargo ex bark ROSINA, from Bordeaux, lately stranded near Moriches, Long Island, are hereby notified that said cargo (excepting a portion not yet brought up from the beach) is in store at Woodruff & Robinson's stores, Congress street, Brooklyn, awaiting their application for the same.

Consignees are requested to apply to the undersigned for an order for their goods without delay.

LAWSON & WALKER, Adjusters,
No. 62 Wall-st.,
For Agents of bark Rosina.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, ladies', gentlemen's or families' washing, at her house; every convenience for drying and bleaching; best City reference. Apply to Mrs. SMITH, No. 344 West 36th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or will assist with grown children; has no objection to travel; has good City reference. Call at No. 147 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF MIDDLE AGE desires a situation as nurse to an invalid lady, companion, housekeeper, or any position of trust, or to go with a family to Europe; undoubted reference as to character and ability. Apply or address No. 21 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION AS private secretary, or to read and write for an invalid; references exchanged. Address L. H. E., Station D, New-York City.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

COLORED RELIEF ASSOCIATION, Room No. 45 Bible House, furnish Virginia servants, male and female, for farm and City.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUAtion; married man, who thoroughly understands the cultivation of hot and cold graperies, hot and green-house plants; can be highly recommended by his present and former employers. Address Mott-haven, Westchester, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Scotchman as gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of references. Address J. M. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOSS CARDer in a woolen-mill; had charge sixteen years; or as manager in a satinet-mill; can bring a good character. Address J. WEST, Blackinton, Mass.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN JUST OUT OF SCHOOL, seventeen years of age, who speaks Spanish and English, and has first-class certificates, wants a situation in a large drug-store. Salary not so much an object as facility to acquire a knowledge of the business; satisfactory references given. Address J. B. S., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EIGHTH and LAST WEEK of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
"RICHELIEU."

LAST RICHELIEU MATINEE On SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 4th,

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT

in his masterly impersonation of

"KING JAMES V."

in

THE KING OF THE COMMONS.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

MONDAY, MARCH 6th,

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as BENEDICK (for the first time in New-York,) in Shakespeare's superb comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—SPECIAL.

ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 6, Shakespeare's exquisite comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, which will be presented for twelve times only, with

MR. EDWIN BOOTH
as
BENEDICK,
(for the first time in New-York,)
and
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as
DON PEDRO,
AND AN EFFICIENT CAST.

Every attention has been paid to the requirements of the play, embracing NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, MACHINERY, &c.

Box-sheet now open.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The Management beg to announce a third WEHLI Grand Matinee

THURSDAY, March 2, at 2, assisted by distinguished artists. Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at the theatre; Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and at Weber's, 5th-av., and 16th-st.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

SIXTH AND LAST WEEK.
LAURA KEENE
IN
HUNTED DOWN.

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL,

One of the lady brokers of No. 44 Broad-st., will deliver her argument for

CONSTITUTIONAL EQUALITY

at Cooper Institute,
WEDNESDAY, March 1,
and at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn,
FRIDAY, March 3,
At 8 o'clock P. M.

Admission, $1.

MARIE SEEBACH'S FAREWELL nights—Stadt Theatre.—This week, Seebach nights in New-York, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday. Monday, ("Die Eine Weint, die Andere Lacht,") "Tears and Laughter," and ("Nach der Schlacht bei Sedan,") "After the Battle of Sedan." Tuesday, Seeback in Brooklyn—"Faust." Thursday, Seebach in Newark—"Faust."

EXHIBITION OF A PRIVATE COLlection of fine works of art belonging to Mr. Laurence Thomsen, of Baltimore; nearly one hundred choice specimens by the prominent American and foreign artists. Now open day and evening at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

LECTURES.

DR. JOHN LORD,

IN ASSOCIATION HALL, MONDAY,
LOUIS XIV.
IN BROOKLYN, TUESDAY,
QUEEN ELIZABETH.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

BOOSEY'S COMPLETE OPERAS FOR voice and piano-forte complete; words in two languages; price $1 each. Now ready, Don Juan, Fidelio, Il Barbiere, Sonnambula, Martha, Trovatore. Issued fortnightly. BOOSEY & CO., No. 4 Bond-st., and W. A. BOND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

ALL THE MEMBERS OF MAESTRO A. BARILI'S vocal classes on the past years, are respectfully requested to call at his residence, No. 15 East 9th-st., from 3 to 5 P. M., with the object to assist him in the production of "The Last Seven Words of Jesus Christ," by Mercadante.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (and 4th-av.)

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)

DEPOSITS OVER $2,250,000.

NEW-YORK BRANCH,
185 BLEECKER-STREET.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, three times in each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.

All accounts strictly private and confidential.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from MARCH FIRST at the rate of six per cent. on all sums exceeding $5.

Interest paid or credited on balance in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $8,670,343 83.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1. Assets, $2,145,440 45; surplus, $182,517 04.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND [illegible] Broadway, Williamsburg.—Interest from March 1, equal to one month's extra interest; the same allowed on all amounts up to $5,000.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 3, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 18th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871.

JOHN B. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY

will be paid at the office of

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
No. 10 Wall-st.,

upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Coal Company of Alleghany County, Maryland, have declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on the 10th day of March next, at the office of the Company, No. 119 Broadway. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 27th of February to the morning of 11th March.

M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due March 1, 1871, on the income bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office, No. 46 Sears Building, Boston, and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

COAL.

COAL BY THE CARGO.

Fresh-mined Cumberland coal of the best quality from the Borden mines, for sale by the cargo and promptly shipped at Baltimore.

BORDEN & LOVELL,
Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CANNEL COAL.—Selected Cumberland Lamp Coal at $13 per ton, delivered on sidewalk.

Fresh-mined Cumberland Coal, by the cargo, at [illegible] per ton, delivered alongside in New-York Harbor.

WHITE, WILSON & CO., No. 14 Trinity Building.

BEST COAL, FOR A SHORT TIME, IN LOTS of one or two tons, at $12; Fiskiana coal, $9.

I. B. QUEST, 5th-av., corner [illegible]

A TALK WITH A TAXIDERMIST.

His Diminutive Shop—Sights and Sounds—Peculiarities of His Business—Bird and Animal Stuffing—Wild Animals and Birds as Articles of Food.

It was a diminutive shop, in a dingy neighborhood, but having decided attractions. Little boys waded across the street through mud and slush to gaze at the brilliant display, and though they blew hot streams of warm breath against the glass, they could not tarnish the bright flashes of color which a passing sunbeam imparted to the window. Over the door we read the sign:

"NATURALIST AND TAXIDERMIST."

We entered a very narrow shop, ducking our head so as to clear a huge white owl which hung from the ceiling with outstretched talons, dodging a huge crane, whose stiletto-like beak was in sudden proximity with our eyes, and found ourselves face to face with a buffalo, a wild cat, sundry monkeys, while, from behind a screen, the head and shoulders of a zebra seemed to glare at us, as if ready to make a dead rush at any intruder. Around the walls, in innumerable cases, hung all the bright-hued birds of the world, apparently waiting some ornithological resurrection, in order to burst from their glass prisons and to fly away to their distant homes.

"Are there many people regularly in this business?" we inquired of the very intelligent proprietor.

"Not more than three or four, who understand it thoroughly, as knows what a bird or beast should look like. There are mighty few naturalists and taxidermists, though there may be lots of stuffers, that will truss you up a bird as would a cook. I ought to know by this time how to carry on the business, having prepared most every kind of beast and bird in the known world. Quite right, you are, Sir. It is a mixed business. Say a party is steady on humming birds, and gets his hand well in. It is quite delicate work, straightening out their bills, giving a flutter to their wings, smoothing out their plumage, besides a poising of them naturally. It's most like jeweler's work, and a handling of rubies and emeralds."

Here our friend showed us a drawer full of humming birds, which flashed with blue, green and red fires.

"This is the way they comes from South America. Well," he continued, "say you are right into a job of this kind, and you puts your whole soul to the thing, when in comes a shanghai or a goose wanted sudden. You has to drop your pretty birds and pitch into the new subject, before it spoils. But all trades, Sir, have their contraries."

"That is a noble bird you have there," we said, pointing to an eagle.

"Yes, Sir, he's a beauty, but the time has gone past for that bird. Once they were good stock, and went off like hot cakes. There wasn't a society in the country as could get along at all without one in their meeting-room. It's an elegant effect, when yu takes the two ends of a flag, Sir, and droops them from an eagle's beak, with the olive branches and arrows in his claws, which is the natural position of the bird. But either people's becoming less patriotic like, or cast-iron eagles or plaster of Paris ones are getting cheaper, and spoiling that particular branch of trade." Here the taxidermist deftly twisted two or three bits of wire, wrapped some straw around them, added some slips of paper, gave it two or three off-hand daubs of glue, and, with the aid of some coloring matter, improvised the forked branch of a tree—quite a comfortable roosting place for some of his specimens. "Sometimes eagles," he went on, "comes to market, but when prepared they hardly bring as much as what I have to pay for them. Scotchmen is, however, hot on them. They wears his tail feathers in their bonnets."

"Are many pet birds brought you?" we inquired.

"Yes; and that's a steady trade. Canaries are coming in most all the time. It's quite affecting to witness the regular funerals as comes to my shop. Young misses, with little Dicky all nicely done up in a clean handkerchief, and then they gives me descriptions of him, as how he used to sing with his head cocked so cunning on one side, and all the time the tears a streaming down their cheeks, and mostly they always adds, how I must make him just as natural as when he was alive. Parrots is always a pretty constant job. There was an African parrot as I fixed up a fortnight ago, brought me by a widow woman. That bird, she told me, was the only remaining link between her and her husband, who was a sea-faring man, as had never been heard of for the last fourteen years—shipwrecked and drowned belike. Cats come in pretty often. Sometimes very sour-looking women brings them to me, though I have known them to cry hearty over them, too. A canary is worth a dollar to stuff, according to the mounting. A parrot three to five, and a cat is worth about the same."

"The menagerie business, we should think, gives you steady employment," we said.

"So it does. This case of mixed birds is for Mr. BARNUM, and for one of his vans. Wood's Museum is a good customer, and I have worked for VAN AMBURGH, and I do odd jobs for the Central Park. Most always when a rare animal in a menagerie dies they send it to me. I watches closely for the obituaries of elephants and ostriches. The last elephant I stuffed, I was paid $150 for. When there was that big fire in the Museum here, some years ago, I had lots of work. I went through then, I think, the whole A B C of animals. I kind of pride myself on the camel-leopard I mounted. He was fourteen feet high, and had to be finished on a step-ladder, and his internal supports was made out of half-inch iron. Now, there is a very false prejudice about the flesh of animals in the show business, which ought to be overcome, as the French have done. There was a lioness killed at that fire. A policeman shot her, which was a pity, as she was just as gentle as a kitten. The papers had it was a tiger, but it was a lioness. How do I know? I'll tell you why. When she was sent to me frozen stiff to prepare, I skinned her. She kind of looked so tempting that, says I to my wife, 'I must have a bit of her.' So I had a good bit cooked with potatoes, done brown, and it tasted just like veal, only a deal sweeter. Bless you, Sir, I eat almost anything in the experimental way. Wild cat ain't to be despised. A gentleman is a sending me now from Rome, New-York State, a panther, and if he comes in good order I shall try a bit. An owl, Sir, is really delicious, and if you will wait a while, I'll have some cooked for you. Now just see here;" saying this, he took the carcass of one just flayed, and exhibited it. It looked exceedingly firm and solid as he cut through the breast, and taking a morsel on the end of his knife, eat it raw with apparent relish. "When I was apprentice, stamps were rare, likewise food, and I often was forced to dine on the different kinds of birds and beast, and an owl is just as good eating as prairie-grouse." We gracefully declined the polite invitation, remarking, however, that we had known several enthusiasts of cooked owl.

"Hunting trophies," continued our friend, "just now are very brisk. Most people as kills their first deer, wants his head to show and talk about. Just now I am getting plenty of them, with moose and elk occasionally. Gents hunting South send me alligators. Snakes are, however, dull. There's a lovely specimen, above your head, most eighteen feet long. It belonged to the giant as exhibited here with the snake a year ago. You didn't know the giant, Sir, perhaps, apart from professional business? A very nice person as comes to see me and that snake from time to time; there was a bond of friendship between him and that snake, which stuffing souldn't sever."

"Will you inform us what that is?" we asked, pointing to a very nondescript creature inclosed in glass.

"That, Sir? That's a mermaid, for Iowa. It's mostly played out here, but is quite taking in the West. I rather prides myself on that production, though some unprincipled people in Connecticut have stolen my pattern."

"What is the price of a mermaid?"

"Ten dollars; though, being a fancy article, it's hard to put a precise value on it. After stuffing, stuffing away at job work, it is sometimes a relief to let off the undeveloped action of one's mind in these kinds of poetic creations. I'm trying my hand on a gorilla, but it don't satisfy me as yet. I have not, however, mentioned to you some of the difficulties of my business. Now, Sir, did you ever see a well-stuffed horse?" We thought for a moment, and replied that we never had. "Well, Sir," continued the naturalist, "it's worse with dogs. Now, for instance, a party brings me a hyena, and says to me, 'Stuff that.' I produces my work, and that party goes away perfectly satisfied. But, says you, he brings me a dog. It's a bad job. There ain't a man in the trade as can do it well, for it's asking too much of human nature. Most every kind of dog in the world have I tried my hand on; once, even, on a mad dog,—of course, unbeknown to me,—and I must confess they were mostly dead failures. You may put the most natural artificial eyes in them, but its no use. I have studied all kinds of attitudes; put them fetching baskets in their mouths, inverted postures, had their original collars put around their necks, with the parties' names engraved on them, but it was no go. You may have a dog's portrait painted, but you can't stuff him. I fancy, sometimes, it's the general winningness of the animal, as exists as much inside as outside of the dog, as makes it so difficult. It's disappointing for people to expect you to bring them a stuffed dog as can bark and dance around them. It's such a worrying job that I sometimes think I will throw dogs entirely out of the business. My price for this animal is, accordingly, pretty high. I charge $10 for a lap-dog, $15 for a terrier, and $45 for a Newfoundland, and even then I don't guarantee to give satisfaction."

PONDICHERRY.

The Modest French Position in the East Coveted by Germany—Sketch of the Customs and Every-Day Life of the People—Its Charms and its Pleasures.

Pondicherry, the pleasant little block of Paris in Oriental masquerade on the Coromandel coast of India, just eighty miles from its old rival, the now flourishing City of Madras, has recently acquired an unwonted importance in connection with the German terms for peace. It has been stated that the Germans wanted Pondicherry in order to offer it to Great Britain in exchange for Heligoland, which is German in everything but the flag on the Governor's flagstaff, and a favorite Summer watering-place for the citizens of Hamburg and Bremen; and it would be good for England to get rid of it, perched as it is, like Gibraltar, in the teeth of another nation, and without the merit of being like Gibraltar, of the slightest use to the present possessors; in fact, costing something, though but a trifle, and bringing nothing in. Without trenching on the confines of history or the Encyclopedia, the simple narration of a pleasant holiday excursion last Summer may interest those who care to know how the French live out of France, on their own territory, not as political exiles in Leicester-square or the purlieus of New-York. Pondicherry has been the scene of stirring events in days past away, but has long been out of the way of politics, unprogressive even in commerce, a Sleepy Hollow, in fact, but relieved by Gallic gaiety from quite falling into the phlegmatic apathy which envelopes reduced colonies from Holland, which is still seen to perfection in the neighboring towns of Tranquebar and Negaphatam.

THE WATER APPROACH TO THE PLACE.

Coming up the coast from Ceylon, in a coasting steamer, with few passengers, rough weather and consequent disturbance, from sea-sickness, of the social gatherings which might else have passed the time, tired of the monotonous waste of low, dreary, sandy shores, unbroken save by clumps of ungraceful Palmyra palms, or distant temples and solitary rocks, with a cruel glare—it was an unspeakable relief to near the glittering spires and clustering foliage of Pondicherry. Catamarans of roughly-lashed logs, propelled with old boards, soon surrounded the vessel, their crews of one each—their heads adorned with handkerchiefs and tall, conical caps—clamorously shouting after the manner of their kind, and some clambering up and producing letters from their headdresses for expected passengers, while after them plowed, urged by many oars, like wooden plates lashed to bamboos, amid much unmelodious chanting and considerable shouting, the Massoolah boats of the port—splendid surf-boats, roughly constructed, the planks loosely fastened with coir-yarn, so as to give with elasticity to every assaulting wave, painted gorgeously, after the French fashion, and fully furnished with ample awnings and handsome cushions, in no wise resembling the uninviting affairs which from time immemorial have been thought good enough to land the highest dignitaries at Madras. One boat, especially handsome, with the tricolor floating proudly from the stern, brought a perfect army of officers, military and naval, in full uniform, bullion epaulettes and all, the breasts of many blazing with decorations; and reaching the accommodation ladder, tossing like a cork beside the heavy steamer which rolled yard under in the outer surf, gymnastic efforts of no ordinary degree enabled some of its occupants to gain our decks, among them a quiet old gentleman, in citizen's clothes, with the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor in his button-hole, who came to welcome his daughter, now quite recovered from the lassitude of the dismal journey from Galle; a schoolfellow of Mme. OLLIVIER, from her honeymoon and first trip to France with her husband; a genial son of sunny Marseilles, and a Police Magistrate of Pondicherry. This was M. BONTEMPS, the Governor. The port-boat soon shoved off, the lady having been lowered in a chair with a whip, and her welcomers tumbling in anyhow, with little grace and many bruises, and was followed by the garrison band, which had meanwhile arrived, vigorously executing music under difficulties, as the musicians were tossed about, abandoning the attempt after the trombone, with a stentorian blare, broke through the big drum, which went out of sight with a big pair of boots frantically struggling out of it.

THE CUSTOMS OF THE DAY.

The customs of the people of Pondicherry are simple, pleasing and "Frenchy." The morning sunrise-gun rouses the sleeper, who dimly discerns a sable attendant bearing chocolate or coffee, and after disposing of this and rapidly donning his clothes, he walks out, to find his friends puffing away at the perpetual cigarette. All then march off to office. The roads are thronged; ladies, old and young, are met; ayahs, or native nurses, children in swarms, with gaily belted peons, or official messengers attendant on the little ones of the magnates of the colony, and gentlemen bowing, chatting, laughing, and regretfully tearing themselves away to work. By 6 every one is at his desk, official or commercial, while the ladies are fixing up things generally at home. At 11 the go-carts and human ponies appear, and take the busy people to a late breakfast, a pleasant meal, not hurried, washed down with light Bordeaux, followed by coffee, a *petit verre*, and a whirling withdrawal on wheels of puffing smokers to office again for an hour or two on busy days, if the mail is in or going out, but more frequently to the cafés and casinos, where billiards, dominoes and loyal politics, very Bonapartist nine months ago, beguile the time till dinner. The ladies turn out for their shopping after breakfast, getting home in time for a *siesta* before dinner; and, to judge from their complexions and healthy appearance, this activity in the open, heated air, does them less harm than sitting elaborately dressed, panting under fans, awaiting the callers, who, miserably flushed with driving miles from distant house to distant house, inflict five minutes of inanity to satisfy the imperious claims of society, like their neighbors in British India. And the business hours of the Frenchman seem to be far better adapted to the climate than those in vogue among the English. They do their work, and have a good five hours of it before the sun gets very hot, and then take it easy the rest of the day, or, at any rate, "break the back" of any emergent business. The English in British India go to office as they would in England, about 10 or 11, work while their tasked brains are exposed to the highest daily temperature, and recruit themselves in the middle of it with a heavy hot "tiffin" or lunch about 2 o'clock, and then go on dragging away while tired till near sundown.

THE PROMENADE AND EVENING.

The afternoon promenade by the beautifully watered roads between the fresh tulip trees of the boulevard, is one of the greatest events of the day. Not long after 5 the gay, wide-stretching road on the beach is alive with promenaders; merry greetings are exchanged on every side; everybody seemed to know everybody else, and an absence of formality and the essence of good nature seemed to mark the intercourse of the society of Pondicherry. As darkness falls with tropical suddenness on the pleasant scene, the groups gradually thin, and while many continue their rambles and flirtations under the soft light of the brilliant moon, the majority turn homewards, dropping in on their way to call on their friends. *Par parenthèse*, it is a detestable custom in British India to perform calls, whether of ceremony or moderate intimacy, in the hottest part of the day, attired as the English dress all over the world. People dine late, and may be generally supposed to be entertaining themselves or to be out after dinner. Thus sociably lingering along the route, tasting the sweets of many charming domiciles, bee or butterfly like, we drop into a lively set, with sparkling music and ready feet, which straightway suggest an impromptu dance, and soon the mazy waltz claims its votaries. So glide the hours away until 9 or 10, nature being sustained with ices, lemonade or *eau sucrée*, when good Pondicherry goes to bed, while older fogies and fast youth play écarté or billiards, and sip Cognac or absinthe.

FETES.

Pondicherry has its fêtes, religious and civil; none, however, coming off just at the time of this visit, and the Governor most thoroughly carries out official hospitalities, while his house is literally open all the year round, as, indeed, may be said of all well to do people there. In fact, every evening is more or less festal, and though one might tire of the sameness of even the perpetual mild but unruffled pleasure to be found there, a week spent among its sprightly, kindly people would be an oasis in any memory. And just then, English people, always welcome, from the neighboring towns, were especially favored, as they felt highly flattered at the reception M. BONTEMPS and suite met with from Lord NAPIER, in Madras, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH.

SOME PECULIARITIES.

Several things strike the visitor. The town, in in its cleanliness, arrangements, shops, public buildings, &c., is thoroughly Parisian, thoroughly Haussmannized; the Black town is a quarter by itself, and the European city is not invaded, as is every English city in India, by the incongruous contiguity of filthy native dwellings. The natives speak French universally, the official language in the Courts and everywhere else. In British India, the Administrator has to learn the dialect of the people he rules, sometimes three or four more languages; while in Madras the native troops who talk Tamil, Telugu, or Malayalim, are compelled to learn Hindustani, which is as foreign to them as English, and the English officers command them in it, while any and every European not an official has to cram these impossible barbarisms with alphabets of three hundred and more letters in order to get on at all. The garrison of Pondicherry, natives dressed like the French line, are a body-guard, decent in appearance, but nothing particular. The strangest thing to the iron-clad Britisher is the disregard paid by Frenchmen to questions of caste—"half-caste," or Eurarians, as the despised offspring of the mixed races are stigmatized in British India—are, in French territory, admitted to perfect equality, and few of the best families of the place, long resident, are free "from a touch of the tar-brush;" nor do new arrivals from France seem to think it strange. Treated in this way, these half-castes, who, with the English, are the most repulsive animals, jealous, tetchy, insolent, vicious as a class below redemption, seem thoroughly French, pleasant and agreeable, and distinguished simply by a more or less brunette complexion from their fairer compatriots. The Latin races certainly adopt ideas of miscegenation with facility and success.

PONDICHERRY ABSURDLY INEXPENSIVE.

The last item of the catalogue of things striking to a stranger is reached when it is mentioned that Pondicherry is absurdly cheap. The simplicity of manners, absence of ostentation, and Government regulation of the markets combine to make it a paradise for people of limited means. The Governor's salary is only $1,000 a month, about the same as an Anglo-Indian civil servant of five or six years' standing, and he lives, if not like a Prince, in thorough comfort, and can, and does, well support his position, while many families live in the best society and are sufficiently hospitable with less than a tenth of the income. In British India, unless buried in some remote wilderness, or living like an outcast, it is impossible to exist, as a bachelor, with the greatest economy, on less than $200 a month, and without much extravagance, simply if associating with congenial society; three times as much can be spent without gaining any great access of luxury, and married people find it still harder to live as others do, or, indeed, as they must as Europeans. The consequence is, very few people under forty in India are out of debt. Credit is great, usury enormous, and future expectations heavily discounted, and money embarrassments help climate to send many fine men to early graves.

THE ORIGIN OF CHRISTIANITY.

Rev. Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, on the Apostle Paul—The Religion of Jesus from a Jewish Point of View.

The last of an interesting series of lectures by Rev. Dr. WISE, of Cincinnati, an eminent Jewish rabbi, on the origin of Christianity, was given last evening, at Steinway Hall, before a large and interested audience. The first of this series was on "Jesus of Nazareth," the second on the "Apostles," and the last on the "Apostle Paul." The lecturer said that the object of Jesus of Nazareth was to reconstruct the Kingdom of Heaven in Israel and to bring to fruition that longing hope for the future which prevailed in every Hebrew breast. Paul, however, with a shrewdness of high talent and keen perception, discovered the world was not prepared to receive the dogmas of Jesus, with all the weight of the Levitical law attached to them, so he retired into Arabia, and after spending three years in contemplation, perfected his system of religion, and unfurled its banner. In the year 53 or 54, he is found at Antioch, waging war against all systems. There he first established a congregation of Gentiles and Jews, and first gave the name of Christianity to his theory of religion. He made a metaphysical kingdom of Heaven, and declared all the law of Israel abrogated. He thundered to the masses "the end is nigh; God has sent his Son to save you; believe or be destroyed." This was false doctrine, and inconsistent with the teachings of Christ. His success among the heathen was wonderful. He fully organized churches and all the offices in the hierarchy. He permitted his converts to believe they could do supernatural works if they adopted his creed. He allowed them to think so because it was subservient to his purpose. Within ten years he laid the basis of an entire new civilization, but the jealousies of the original twelve apostles were pursuing him, and he determined to go to Jerusalem and effect a coalition. Paul could not enter that college of twelve, and Peter, James and John only acknowledged him as the apostle to the Gentiles but not to the Jewish people. They could never forgive his going to the Gentiles. He made then a new religion by preaching that Jesus was the Son of God, and they looked upon him as an unscrupulous innovator. They could not give their consent to the abrogation of the whole Levitical law, and be guided by hope, love and truth. Paul, however, quickly saw he could not meet with success if he came with the word Judaism on his lips; therefore he was determined to shake his skirts clear of his colleagues. They could not forgive Paul's kingdom in Heaven as theirs was on earth, and the Messiah was yet to rule on this mundane sphere. He was too prudent a man to run the risk of crucifixion by preaching such a doctrine. He had no desire to come in conflict with the Roman authorities, and therefore chose as the cardinal point in his system the "Kingdom of Heaven." But he found the pressure brought to bear on him among the fanatical too great, and he therefore played the hypocrite, to appease the multitude, and underwent purification at the Temple. How small in his own estimation must he then have appeared? In this recantation he had humbly to submit to the dictates of his colleagues, but he never forgot or forgave the humiliation. Shortly after, becoming involved in a polemical dispute, he was imprisoned, and appealed to Cæsar in order to rid himself of his inexpedient associates, as his appeal was for the purpose of expatriation. All the gospels were written in favor of the Romans and against the Jews, but in the Council of Nice, in the fourth century, these conflicting elements were harmonized by the expulsion of the Jewish Christians who clung to the religion expounded by Jesus, which was God all in all.

The Oldest Inhabitant.

Capt. LAHRBUSH, who will, within a few days, celebrate his 105th anniversary, will receive his friends at the Fair of the Ascension Mission Association on Monday and Tuesday, between the hours of 12 and 2½ o'clock P. M., at the Hall of Union League Club. Capt. LAHRBUSH is as active in mind and body as many men a quarter of a century younger. His memory is clear, and his interest in current topics unabated. It is not often we have an opportunity to talk with a man who was ten years old when the Declaration of Independence was declared, and who was decorated by WELLINGTON at Talevera in the beginning of the present century.

Lecture on Architecture.

Mr. P. B. WIGHT lectured last evening, at the Cooper Union, on the subject of "Architecture in its Practical Relation to the Needs of the Present Day," before a large and interested audience. The lecturer defined architecture to be a living art of modern times, requiring for its practice a trained body of men known as architects, whose works resulted in the comfort of homes, facilities for pursuing religious worship, and supplied us with those buildings for the prosecution of all the great concerns of life. Architecture, he said, if worth fostering or encouraging at all, should be advanced to as perfect a condition as possible, for it was an art of the people and for the people. It was not designed for any exclusive set of amateurs, and to carry it to its proper position as a science it should be easily taught and clearly understood. Passing to a practical consideration of his subject, the lecturer glanced at the condition of public buildings in this City, Boston and Philadelphia, as compared with similar institutions in Europe, describing the peculiarities in their internal arrangements, and showing the advantages the American residences possessed over those of Europe, by producing and increasing the home influences. He sketched the evils attendant on overcrowding tenement-houses, the insufficient accommodation they afford and the miseries occasioned to clerks and mechanics from the necessity of living in the close, cheerless apartments circumscribed by their moderate salaries. The evil was irremediable at the present time, considering the large and increasing population of the City, and its only cure was a rapid transit with the upper portion of the island. Mr. WIGHT adverted at some length to the necessity of the erection of houses sufficiently well aired and lighted, and a want of attendance to this precaution, was productive of the most injurious results to the health. He concluded his lecture by giving some interesting information regarding the stability of our general residences, and some hints to make them more comfortable and healthy.

POLICE COMPLAINTS.

Yesterday's Arrests for Larceny, Burglary and Other Offenses—Examinations Before Magistrates—Burglars Frustrated by Detectives—The Divorce Detective Case.

Burglars attempted during Friday night to force an entrance into the Butler Chemical Works, at No. 90 Goerck-street, but had not yet made an entrance when they were frightened away by the approach of Officers MCDUFFIE and LEARY, of the Eleventh Precinct, who were on post, and fled, leaving a jimmy sticking in the door. The same officers, during the same night, intercepted a burglary which was being perpetrated at the paint manufactory, at No. 33 Stanton-street.

Detectives MCCORD and DUSENBURY, of the Central Police, yesterday made a descent upon the house No. 187 Wooster-street, occupied by LARRY CASEY, a noted criminal, who has just been released from Auburn Prison, after serving a term of five years. Upon making an examination of the premises CASEY was not found, but one RICHARD JOHNSON, who is unknown to the detectives, was found in charge and was taken in custody. Upon the roof of the house, near the chimney, the detectives found five pieces of silk reps, and in other parts of the house they discovered a complete set of burglars' tools, including skeleton keys, jimmys, powder fuses and three loaded revolvers. All of these articles were seized and detained with the prisoner at Police Head-quarters.

Officer FINN of the Fourth Ward, arrested GEO. DOHERTY, of No. 31 Roosevelt-street, yesterday, on suspicion of larceny, as he found him in possession of a case of India-rubber ponchos, valued at $100. It was subsequently ascertained that the property had been stolen from GEO. M. ALLERTON, of No. 205 Broadway, who fully identified the same. Justice HOGAN held the prisoner to answer at the General Sessions.

FREDERICK BUTE, of No. 7 Second-avenue, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, for the larceny of $100 in money from ANN CASEY, of No. 118 Mott-street, who held it as guardian for the orphan children of MARGARET DALY, deceased. On the 20th of last September the complainant left the money in the premises occupied by the accused, who appropriated the same. He plead intoxication as an excuse, but it did not save him from being held for trial.

HENRY JAGEL, of No. 441 Greenwich-street, caused the arrest yesterday of WM. CONNOR, a boy, for the larceny of a box of nails, valued at $8 50, who confessed his guilt and stated that he had sold the property to a blacksmith named HERMAN PARATH, of No. 516 Canal-street, for $3. PARATH was accordingly arrested and arraigned before Justice HOGAN, who held him for trial as a receiver of stolen goods.

MOSES W. HAWKS, previously arrested, for having obtained $10,000 worth of Lake Shore and South-western Railroad bonds from the Secretary of the Company, FREDERICK H. SOULE, by false pretenses, was yesterday fully committed for trial by Justice HOGAN, for grand larceny, in not surrendering six of the bonds so obtained.

A further examination was held yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, in the case of ARTHUR C. SHERMAN, who is accused of having swindled CHARLES F. SWIFT, by means of a bogus draft on SAMUEL CRUMP. Mr. CRUMP was examined yesterday, and admitted that many of the statements previously made by the accused, relative to the Riker divorce case, were substantially true. The case was then laid over until the 6th prox.

WM. MCMELTON and WM. LANE, both newsboys, were arrested yesterday by the Fourth Ward detectives in Printing House-square, as pickpockets, they having been detected in attempts upon the pockets of the pedestrians. Justice HOGAN sent the accused to the House of Refuge.

Another step was taken yesterday by Justice HOGAN, in the case of MARCUS SIMON, accused of arson. The several witnesses in the case were cross-examined, but no new facts were elicited, and the examination was then adjourned until the 6th inst. The evidence is already voluminous and is nearly all in.

CATHARINE BLACKSON, a domestic, was held for examination yesterday by Justice HOGAN on a charge of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel and bedding, valued at $100. She confessed her guilt to the Magistrate, and implicated BERNARD DAVIS, pawnbroker, No. 3 Sullivan-street, as receiver of the property.

LEWIS NEWLINE, of No. 123 Stanton-street; THEODORE KEEPPELL, of No. 207 Stanton-street; FRANCIS SELL, of No. 228 Stanton-street; HENRY OUPAL, of Nos. 69 and 92 Stanton-street, and CHRISTIAN NOEPLING, of No. 139 Norfolk-street, were yesterday arrested by Deputy Marshals ROBINSON and CROWLEY, charged with dealing in the lottery business without payment of the special tax. They were held for examination by Commissioner SHIELDS.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, a Sixth-avenue street car-driver, was committed at Jefferson Market, yesterday, for maliciously driving against a horse and light wagon belonging to FREDERICK GOETZGER, of No. 865 Sixth-avenue. The wagon was damaged to the amount of $50, and the horse, worth $500, was badly crippled.

JOHN DOYLE, residing at No. 933 Third-avenue, made a complaint at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, that two men, dressed as gypsies, had passed two counterfeit $2 bills on him. It appeared that the accused belonged to a band of gypsies who kept about the horse market at Sixty-fourth-street and Third-avenue. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the parties, and was placed in the hands of Capt. GUNNER, of the Nineteenth Precinct, for execution. The Captain, accompanied by an officer and Mr. DOYLE, proceeded to the horse market and there found the two men. While the Captain was arresting one of them, named JOSEPH LOVELL, he was assaulted by the other, JOHN COSTELLO. Both were secured and taken to Court, where Justice BIXBY committed LOVELL to the custody of the United States authorities, and held COSTELLO on a charge of assault, made by Capt. GUNNER.

The Alleged Bankrupt Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad—Withdrawal of the Motion for a Stay of Proceedings on Behalf of the Company.

At the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge WOODRUFF, the motion for an order to show cause why an injunction should not issue against JAMES ALDEN and the Adams Express Company, restraining them from prosecuting the proceedings in the District Court to compel the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad to enter into involuntary bankruptcy, came up for hearing. Mr. FREDERICK A. LANE, on behalf of the railway, made application for another adjournment on account of the absence of the senior counsel in the case, but the Court refused to entertain it as being insufficient. Mr. LANE then stated his intention of withdrawing the appeal and petition in the case altogether, and, no objection being raised to the proceeding, the Court ordered the withdrawal and dismissal of the case.

At the United States District Court yesterday afternoon, before Judge BLATCHFORD, on the conclusion of the proceedings in the Circuit Court, Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, counsel for Mr. SETH ADAMS, petition for a stay of proceedings in the case of the Adams Express Company, and JAMES ALDEN, to compel the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company to enter into involuntary bankruptcy, on the ground that a similar proceeding was pending in Massachusetts, and that prior to their conclusion the present action could not be argued. Mr. CHOATE argued that the Boston, Hartford and Erie Company, though having separate charters in different States, was one corporation, and a suit instituted against them in one State was to be determined before new ones were commenced in another.

Mr. CLARENCE A. SEWARD, on the part of the petitioners, maintained that the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company had a distinct existence in each State where it was invested with corporate powers, and having those powers in this State, it was perfectly within the jurisdiction of the Court to decide on the motion. He also claimed that as this Company was first clothed with authority in Connecticut, it had, if any, the best claim to demand a stay of proceedings. Mr. WM. M. CURTIS and Mr. A. F. RUSSELL supported Mr. SEWARD in behalf of JAMES ALDEN. Judge BLATCHFORD took the papers in the case, reserving his decision.

New-York Genealogical Society.

The second anniversary of the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society was celebrated last evening, at No. 64 Madison-avenue, EDWARD F. DE LANCY presiding. Among the strangers present were Rev. Dr. SAMUEL L. COX; Mrs. WASHINGTON, a grandniece of Gen. WASHINGTON; LUTHER R. MARSH, Esq., and others. Three new members were elected. The Secretary reported among the donations a copy of the New-York Directory for 1786; also, a history of the REID family. A brief summary of the history of the Society was read, which was founded on Feb. 27, 1869, at the residence of Dr. HOLCOMBE, for the preservation of sketches of the families of the original settlers of this City. At the expiration of the second year there were 152 members, a balance of $250 in the treasury, and 405 bound volumes and 1,183 pamphlets in the library. The Society publishes a quarterly journal, devoted to its interest, and the records of the organization are very complete.

Dr. H. R. STILES, the President, delivered an address on the science of genealogy. In the course of it he referred to the reverence we owed our ancestors, and traced the origin of genealogies of law, of fact, of name, and property. The address was listened to with attention, and at its close the meeting adjourned.

The following are the officers for the present year: HENRY R. STILES, President; E. B. O'Callaghan, First Vice-President; Edward F. De Lancey, Second Vice-President; W. F. Holcombe, Corresponding Secretary; John H. Gautier, Recording Secretary; S. S. Purple, Treasurer; S. Hastings Grant, Librarian; S. Edward Stiles, Registrar of Pedigrees.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Missouri Legislature yesterday forwarded to Mayor HALL a series of resolutions, sympathizing with O'DONOVAN ROSSA and his companions, and tendering them a public reception. The resolutions were transmitted to Mr. ROSSA.

It is said that the music of Christ Church, Fifth-avenue, (Rev. Dr. EWER,) will be conducted today, and for the future, on a plan not heretofore in use in this country, although not new in Europe. In addition to the large boys' and men's choir now in the chancel, there is to be a new choir, partly of female voices, in the organ gallery, at the opposite end of the church, and both choirs to sing together in anthems and choruses, but separately in solos or duets. The effect is looked too with much interest by those conversant with church music. The whole being under the direction of Dr. CUTLER, the choir master of Christ Church, formerly of Trinity.

Yesterday morning JOHN SMITH, a laborer, who lives in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, near Madison-avenue, while engaged in tearing down an old building at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, was seriously injured by a portion of the brick wall falling on him. He was removed to his home by his friends.

An error was made, yesterday, in the report announcing Justices MILLER, POTTER and PARKER's decision against Erie. It should have read that "the order of Special Term was affirmed, except as to SPEYER's affidavit," which was stricken out as irrelevant and impertinent, and not as scandalous.

The body of HERMAN BERTRAM, a German, aged thirty-five years, was found yesterday in the area of No. 394 East Houston-street. He probably fell down while intoxicated on Friday night. The remains were sent to the Morgue.

Mrs. JOANNA LOVE, aged fifty-three years, was found dead yesterday in her room at No. 2,353 Third-avenue. It is supposed that the deceased committed suicide by swallowing Paris green. No motive is known for the act.

The last of a series of lectures in aid of the Baptist Church at Rockville Centre, L. I., was delivered at that place last Thursday evening, 23d, by Rev. J. HYATT SMITH. Subject—"From New-York to Jerusalem."

The services at Grace Chapel, in Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music, this morning, will include singing by the members of JEROME HOPKINS' Orpheonist Free Choir-school.

BERNARD HUDSON and JAMES GORMAN, both boys, residing at No. 404 East Twenty-first-street, quarreled last night, when HUDSON stabbed GORMAN in the breast with a pocket-knife, when he made his escape.

WILLIAM DOLONS, aged forty-five, of No. 561 Fourth-avenue, was savagely bitten by a dog last night in his own room. The animal strayed in, and DOLONS attempted to drive it out. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

A raid was made on street peddlers, yesterday, for obstructing the streets with stands, and they were brought to the Mayor's office and fined in various small sums.

Yesterday morning a chest of clothing was found by the Police at the corner of Bowery and Stanton-street, and was taken to the Eldridge-street Police Station, to await an owner.

Two of HERRING's Safes have been taken from the ruins of the Bay-street fire, Savannah, Ga., with contents all safe.

BROOKLYN.

In the Surrogate Court, during the past week, the following wills were proven, and letters of administration granted: Ferdinand Kellers, Martin Ander, Sarah R. Titus, Phebe G. Meserole and Ann McVay, of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Margaret A. Potts, Ann E. Nolan, Ernst Hampel, Theodore R. Smith, Joseph Lyons, Philip H. Grogan, Eliza Graham, Tom Gamble Terry, Louisa M. Fulder and Victor Laine, of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the estate of Thomas R. Walsh were granted to Stephen B. Jacobs; of Laura G. McCorkingdale, to George Cornwall; of Julia E. Corwin, to Charles T. Corwin; of Louisa Mitchell, to James Dundas; of Ida H. Burrows, to Samuel Tobias; of Diederich G. Witpen, to John H. Seebeck, of Brooklyn.

C. A. DE LA MESA, a native of Chili, for several years past an employe in the New-York Post-office, was sent to the Lunatic asylum at Flatbush, yesterday, by order of Justice DELMAR. MESA resided at No. 201 Skillman-street, and on Friday, while at home, being seized with a fit of madness, he attempted to throw two little children out of a second-story window, but was prevented by a negro girl seventeen years of age, who, throwing her arms about his neck, held him partially in subjection until her cries brought the Police to her assistance. Most of the furniture in the room was broken by him.

MARY MCDONALD was arraigned before Justice WALSH, yesterday morning, on a charge of arson, preferred by Fire Marshal KEADY. She is accused of having set fire to a house at the corner of Nevins and Union streets, owned by JOHN POWEL. Several witnesses were examined, whose testimony was to the effect that Mrs. MCDONALD fired the house for the benefit of the landlord, who wanted to get his insurance. The case will come up again to-morrow.

Policeman CURRAN, of the First Precinct, caught a young man named BENJAMIN MCALFEE in the act of committing a burglary yesterday morning, in the liquor store of DOWEL & DONGAN, at the corner of Fulton-avenue and Hoyt-street.

Rev. H. E. HOVEY, of Fort Hamilton, has accepted the call recently tendered him by the Church of the Ascension, of Fall River, Mass., and will enter upon his pastoral duties there about the 12th of March.

In the City Court, yesterday, Judge NELSON granted a decree of limited divorce to JOSEPHINE ORAM against CHARLES ORAM, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment.

The cigar-store of S. S. DOUGLASS, at No. 31 Lorimer-street, was broken into at an early hour yesterday morning, and robbed of $60 worth of tobacco and $50 in greenbacks.

WILLIAM DEGAN, who was injured by the machinery in a stove manufactory, at Red Hook Point, on Monday last, died of his wounds at the Long Island College Hospital yesterday.

A certificate of incorporation for the Brooklyn Homeopathic Lying-in Asylum was filed in the office of the County Clerk yesterday.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

JACOB LEUENBERGER, who murdered Miss FREDERIKA MEYER, of Sing Sing, on St. Valentine's Day, and then attempted to take his own life by shooting himself, is still alive, and is reported to eat his meals and converse quite freely, assuring his doctor that "he feels first-rate," although the ball has not yet been extracted from his head. Coroner SMITH, of Hastings, issued a warrant committing him to the County Jail on the 22d inst., but as yet he has not been taken thither.

NEW-JERSEY.

Several prominent Democrats held a meeting in St. John's Hall, Jersey City, on Friday evening, to devise means for conducting elections in a more honest and harmonious manner than heretofore. It was decided that all voters must be registered, the polls to be kept open from 7 o'clock in the morning until 8 in the evening, and the judges of election to be required to take oath before a Justice of the Peace that they will prevent all illegal voting.

Two constables were very badly outwitted in Newark on Friday night. Sometime ago a judgment for $100 was obtained by a silver-plater named GARRIGAN against another named GREENWALD. GREENWALD had nothing at the time with which to satisfy the execution, but subsequently came into possession of a handsome gold and silver chalice. It was determined to dispose of the chalice by a raffle, and GARRIGAN hearing of the affair, dispatched two constables to seize the property during the raffle. The friends of GREENWALD had also heard of the intended raid, and made their arrangements accordingly. The constables appeared and seized what they supposed was the chalice and ran off. On opening the package it was found to be a soda-water bottle nicely wrapped up. By the time the constables had found out the ruse, the raffle had been finished and the winner had carried off the chalice.

The citizens of Woodside in favor of annexation to Newark, held a meeting last Friday night, which was largely attended by those favorable to the measure. A bill was read and adopted which provides for the joining of Woodside to Newark, and a committee was appointed to proceed at once to Trenton and present the bill to the Legislature. The people of Woodside expect by this act to obtain some greatly needed improvements, such as sidewalks, gas, water, police and a fire department, none of which they now have.

The trial of JOSIAH WARD, indicted for the murder of JOHN WADEY, at Gloucester City, in May last, was continued yesterday, in the Camden County Court. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing of an important character was revealed. Judge WOODHULL announced the inability of the Court to try any other case during the term, and accordingly discharged all the jurors not engaged on the present trial.

While two Germans were walking along the track of the New-Jersey Railroad at Uniontown, near Rahway, yesterday forenoon, a train bound for New-York came rushing up, and before they could get out of the way, one of them, named MORSLEY BINCHEL, was run over and literally cut to pieces. The remains were removed to Rahway to await an inquest. The travelers were on their way to Philadelphia.

Some mischievous person availed himself of an opportunity, on Friday night, to mutilate a costly oil portrait of Chief Engineer COYLE, of the Jersey City Fire Department, which hung in the Washington Engine House No. 4.

Judge DEPUE, yesterday, refused to grant a new trial in the case of HARRIET C. WINANS vs. The Orange and Newark Horse-car Railway Company, in which a verdict of $2,000 was given for the plaintiff.

An Erie Railway train ran down a drove of Texan cattle which were crossing the track at Prospect-street, Jersey City, yesterday, and killed one outright and disabled several.

Statistics of the Week.

During the past week 1,320 persons were arrested by the Police.

The vital statistics for the past week show 32 still births, 136 marriages, 415 births and 491 deaths, the latter being a decrease of 13 from the mortality of the previous week.

From the report of Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON, it appears that there were twenty-one fires during the week ending at noon yesterday, with an estimated loss of $194,275 and insurance for $342,800. Three of these disasters were caused by kerosene explosions, three by over-heated stoves, three by carelessness, and the remainder from various accidental causes. It also appears that during the past two weeks there were fourteen fires, or twenty-eight per cent. of the whole number caused by the use of kerosene and liquid gas.

There were 324 arrests made in Brooklyn during the past week.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 25.—The market opened and closed quiet. American Securities firm, and Stocks steady. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11¼ A. M.	2 P. M.
Consols for money	91¾	91¾
Consols for account	91¾	91¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	91	91¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	90¾	90¾
United States 5-20s, 1867	89¾	89¾
United States 10-40s	87¾	87¾
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	109	109
Erie Railroad Shares	18¾	18¾
At. & Gt. Western Railroad Shares	29¾	29¾

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25—11½ A. M.—BREADSTUFFS opened firmer. WHEAT—California White, 11s. 8d.; Red Western No. 2 to No. 1, 10s. 7d.@10s. 11d.; Red Winter, 11s. 3d.@11s. 4d. FLOUR, 27s. 9d. for Western. OATS, 3s. 3d. PEAS, 41s. 2 P. M.—COTTON closed dull; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.; the sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation; sales of Cotton shipped at Charleston or Savannah for March delivery at 7¼d. for Middling Uplands; sales of Cotton to be shipped at Mobile in April and May at 7¾d. for Middling Mobiles; the shipments of Cotton from Bombay for the week ending Feb. 24 foot up 24,000 bales. PORK, 96s. BEEF, 115s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25—Noon.—COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

ANTWERP, Feb. 24.—PETROLEUM closed at 50½ francs for Standard White.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 25.—*In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. M. Dord, Mrs. T. B. Winnans, A. N. Domett, D. Hervey, G. Mayes, G. Phelps, John Weer, James Barnes, A. W. Parsons and wife, Miss Parsons and servant, John Lewis, Mr. English, Mr. Gostenoffer, Mr. Morgan, J. A. Chandor, E. F. Farman, Mr. Burnett, Saml. Wright, John Gartride, R. Saville, Mrs. E. Gross and child.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—Mrs. Convey, Miss Palmer, G. B. Flint, R. H. Potter, Chas. Berkewits, J. McK. Brayton, Geo. Brayton, Mrs. E. R. Haughton, 4 children and servant, G. N. Whitehouse, S. Ryder, J. Short, Ed. Quigg, Jno. Delany, Thos. Hennessey.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 25.—*In steam-ship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.*—Geo. Marier, Mr. Brown, Wm. Edy, J. Palmer, Miss Hay, Mrs. Power, Miss Isabella Allison, R. A. Brehm, A. Cunningham, A. P. Seeton, John McDonald, J. Barnes, W. E. Earle, E. P. Earle, V. Piedistrita, Miss Burnaby, Mr. Taylor.

In steam-ship City of Merida, from Vera Cruz, Sisal and Havana.—F. C. Mexia, J. N. Van Vliet, V. D. Maura, C. Hatch, J. Galeano, E. Ebrard, G. Sipe, C. Cuervo, Mierced Rivas, John Sparrow, W. S. Swan and wife, F. Campo, Manuela Casado, C. Lose, L. D. Adams, Jesus B. Romero, M. G. Ligeeo, L. G. Ligero, A. S. Bray, William Acho, E. J. Patrullo, R. Herquez and wife, J. Hennessey, John Albren, Y. Sanchez, Y. Codez, G. Guth and wife, Wm. Watts.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—B. Sniffin, Mrs. B. Sniffin, Wm. Lewis, Mrs. Wm. Lewis, Master Lewis, Capt. S. Young, James Ballard, A. Stockdale, C. Ketchum, Bernelt Osmond, Thos. H. Perry, J. J. Blackstock, Ed. Turner, Henry Meyer, James Cleary, Lambert Roe.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......6:39 | Sun sets......5:49 | Moon sets..12:02
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11:13 | Gov. Island.12:48 | Hell Gate...2:10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 25.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Liverpool and Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Main, (N. G.,) Von Oterendorp, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Wilmington, Cole, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Victor Gates, New-Orleans, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Crescent City, Norton, New-Orleans, Frederic Baker; Ashland, Moore, Fernandina, Jas. Hand; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, William R. Garrison; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Baker, Boston, J. W. Whitney; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Zodiac, Harksen, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, George B. Merrick; Millville, Renear, Philadelphia, W. B. Vondersmith; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship John Bertram, (N. G.,) Peterson, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Midas, (Br.,) Campbell, Havre, Snow & Burgess; Jonathan Chase, Chase, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham & Co.; Oliver Cutts, (Br.,) Nelson, Port-au-Prince, B. Murray, Jr.; Eben, (Br.,) Wise, Barbados, Arkell & Tufts; Kong Oscar, (Nor.,) Larsen, Liverpool, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; James E. Holbrook, Leavitt, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs S. P. Smith, Dodge, Cadiz, Miller & Houghton; Kildare, (Br.,) Macomber, Gibraltar, Peniston & Co.; Harry & Aubrey, (Br.,) Briggs, Barbados, T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co.; Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa, Theo. Folke; Mary D. Leach, Newcomb, Nassau, B. J. Wenberg.

Schrs. E. H. Hetfield, Eldridge, Grenada, Middleton & Co.; Anna V. Bergen, Thompson, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; C. E. Paige, Dougherty, Wilmington, N. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; W. T. Emerson, Dorr, Norfolk; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; D. C. Hulse, Hildreth, Mayaguez, P. R., Jonas Smith & Co.; A. B. Baxter, (Br.,) Sullivan, Cornwallis, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; E. V. Glover, Ingersoll, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Luola, Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; C. A. Johnson, Harris, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.; Nellie F. Burgess, McKean, Norfolk, Va., S. W. Loud & Co.; Mary G. Dennis, McDonald, Portsmouth, R. J. Godwin & Son; Martha P. King, Swift, New-Haven, Ferguson & Wood; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford; O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Deakin, Vera Cruz Feb. 15, Sisal 17th and Havana 21st, at 5½ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexander & Sons. Feb. 18, lat. 22 31 N., lon. 86 31 W., spoke bark William and Henry, (of Fairhaven,) on a cruise; 22d, lat. 25 30 N., lon. 79 51 W., passed steam-ship St. Louis, from New-Orleans for New-York.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulsdev, Savannah 21st inst., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.; 24th inst., lat. 37 20, lon. 74 40, exchanged signals with steam-ship Missouri, hence for Nassau and Havana.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds. with naval stores, &c., and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Siberia, (Br.) Harrison, Liverpool Feb. 7, and Queenstown 8th, via Boston 23d, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Jas. Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Feb. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Henry C. Morgan & Co.

Steam-yacht In Time, Cheesbrough, Norfolk, Va., and Fort Monroe Feb. 23, at 1 P. M. Arrived off Sandy Hook 24th at 11.30 P. M., making the run in 34 hours and 30 minutes; 23d, at 5 P. M., fell in with a schooner off Smith Island, dismasted; could not ascertain her name; wanted no assistance; was detained on account of fog at Sandy Hook.

Ship Straton Audley, (of Liverpool,) Smith, Calcutta Nov. 22, at 5 P. M., with merchandise to Nesmith & Son. Discharged pilot at Sand Heads. Nov. 25, dead calm for 2 ds., was in co. with ship Empress from Calcutta, for Boston; Nov. 28, Empress out of sight astern; Dec. 5, lat. 03 47 N., lon. 82 34 E., was in co. with and passed bark Olive from Calcutta, for Boston; Dec. 7 lon. 81, E. crossed the equator; Jan. 9 passed the Cape of Good Hope; Jan. 20 St. Helena; Jan. 31 crossed the equator in the Atlantic in lon. 27 25 W.; passed Cape Hatteras, Feb. 23; took a pilot off Barnegat at 8 A. M., Feb. 25. Had fine weather.

Ship Winchester, (of London,) Davison, from Calcutta, which arrived 24th and anchored on the Bar, came up yesterday, (25th,) is consigned to A. Cobb, of Boston. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Jan. 10; crossed the equator Feb. 3, in lon. 34 57 W. Had moderate weather throughout.

Bark Orchilla, (of Searsport,) Havener, Genoa, via Palmero 65 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps, & Co.—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 18; had rough weather on the passage; has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Jerome Jones, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Ardrassan 56 ds., with pig-iron to R. Irving—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Took the northern passage, and had rough weather to the Banks; stove boats and forward part of cabin and lost figure-head; has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Wavelet, (of Pictou,) Scott, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Sheppard Gandy & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. winds.

Bark Ellen, (of St. John, N. B.,) Tucker, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar and melado to F. O. Matthiessen & Wiechars—vessel to master. Had moderate weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Walter, (of Richmond, Me.,) Stinson, Charleston 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to master. Had rough weather; has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Isabella, (of Barbados,) Breck, Aspinwall 28 ds., with cocoa-nuts, &c., to Hoadley, Eno & Co.—vessel to Ribon & Munoz. Had moderate weather; been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras; Feb. 15, E. Naten, a seaman, and a native of Sweden, aged 25 years, died of fever; was buried at sea.

Brig American Union, (of Philadelphia,) Collins, Bahia 37 ds., with sugar and rosewood to order—vessel to master. Crossed the equator Feb. 1, in lon. 39; had fine weather; Jan. 27, in lat. 11 40 S., lon. 34 44, spoke brig Mary Rice, from Baltimore, for Rio Janeiro, 44 ds. out.

Brig Annie M. Young, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hilton, Liverpool via St. Thomas 16 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Had fine weather; has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras. The A. M. Y. put into St. Thomas in distress.

Brig Susie J. Strout, (of Boston,) Hammond, Milk River, Jam., via Delaware Breakwater 19 ds., with logwood to S. De Cordova—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with rough weather.

Brig Bachelor, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Carlow, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to John Boynton's Son & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. W. and N. E. winds.

Brig Robin, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Douglass, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to order. Had rough weather; been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Curtis Tilton, (of Philadelphia,) Nichols, Point-a-Pitre Jan. 29, Anguilla Jan. 31, St. Thomas Feb. 4, and Delaware Breakwater Feb. 24, with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Overton & Hawkins. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Ed. A. De Hart, (of Boothbay,) Sherlock, St. Pierre, Mart., 15 ds., with sugar to Kay & Thurlow—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port bark James Welch, disg.; brigs Black Swan, do.; Alpha, (Br.,) for Halifax 3 ds.

Schr. Joe Kelly, (of Nassau,) Ernst, Curacoa 14 ds., with fustic to M. Peres & Oberrio. Had fine weather.

Schr. Ida May, Rogers, Minititlan 20 ds., via Delaware Breakwater 24th inst., with mahogany to order—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Left no vessels; has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. J. L. Tracy, (of Baltimore,) Merservey, Matanzas 12 ds., via Delaware Breakwater 24th inst., with melado to order—vessel to master. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales; lost and split sails.

Schr. Henry Parker, Beers, Demerara 16 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Vicksburg, (of Bangor,) Higgins, San Blas Jan. 20, and Old Providence Jan. 21, via Delaware Breakwater Feb. 24, with cocoa-nuts to Owen Brennan—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. The Vicksburg, while trading down the coast, in charge of a pilot, was run ashore on 18th of January on Bird Island reef, and lost part of her keel.

Schr. Lizzie Cochran, (of Bangor,) Cochran, Mayaguez, P. R., via Delaware Breakwater, 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Had moderate weather; been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Helen M. Condon, (of Belfast,) Condon, Savannah 7 ds., with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.

Schr. Mary Burdett, (of Newburyport,) Pearl, Para 17 ds., with rubber and nuts and 1 passenger to Burdett & Pond—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had fine weather; been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Whitney Long, Parker, Darien, Ga., 9 ds., with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Union Flag, (of Thomaston,) Maloney, Savannah 10 ds., with lumber to Jonathan Beers—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Had rough weather; has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Hannah Comer, (of Plymouth,) King, Demerara 17 ds., with sugar to John Smith, Son & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. and N. E. gales.

Schr. Sparkling Sea, Falkingham, Jacksonville, Fla., 10 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Josephine, of Millbridge, Brown, Franklin, La., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sturgess & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght. Had fine weather; was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. D. W. Saunders, (of Brookhaven,) Murray, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. R. M. Brookings, Wiscasset, Slade, Cedar Keys, Fla., 10 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark—vessel to master.

Schr. Chas. Lanier, (of Boston,) Bellows, Pamlico, N. C., 12 ds., with lumber for Bridgeport.

Schr. Harmona, (of Belfast,) Burgess, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with lumber to J. H. Risley & Co.

Schr. P. H. Shannon, Allen, Baltimore, for Allyn's Point.

Schr. M. H. Skinner, Peterson, Baltimore, for Allyn's Point.

Schr. Ned Sumter, Shaw, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Eureka, Wallace, Georgetown, S. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Warren, Ray & Co.

Schr. Dick Williams, Carson, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Mary H. Miflin, Rich, South Amboy, for Wareham.

Schr. Henry Remsey, Allen, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Stephen Morris, Seaman, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. T. E. Wright, Parker, Virginia, for Fair Haven.

Schr. J. S. & L. C. Adams, Adams, Pensacola, Fla., 10 ds., with lumber to H. W. Parks. Had fine weather.

Schr. Herschel, Pratt, Port Johnson, for Providence.
Schr. J. L. Malloy, Philips, Baltimore, for Boston.
Schr. Edward Slade, Slade, Baltimore.
Schr. W. H. Bowen, Perry, New-Haven.
Schr. P. C. Shultis, Young, New-Haven.
Schr. Anthony Kilsey, Thomas, Virginia.
Schr. Gloucester, Bulletts, New-Haven.
Schr. Cinderella, Varn, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Mary Mills, Smith, Northport.
Schr. E. A. Parsee, Moller, Northport.
Schr. W. G. Dearborn, Knox, Virginia.
Schr. Mary J. Fisher, Lawrence, Baltimore.
Schr. J. T. Williams, Newberry, Baltimore.
Schr. Elmira, Barnville, Baltimore.
Schr. Breese, Hubbard, Virginia.
Schr. Antelope, Ferris, Virginia.
Schr. Energy, Peterson, Virginia.
Schr. Commerce, Allen, Virginia.
Schr. Moderator, Rulan, Virginia.
Schr. Emily, King, New-Haven.
Schr. Wm. Tice, Tice, Baltimore.

WIND—Sunset, light, west, cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Main, for Bremen; City of Brooklyn; England, for Liverpool; Australia, for Glasgow; Cleopatra, for Havana; Wilmington, for Galveston; Crescent City and George Washington, for New-Orleans; Victor, for do.; Ashland, for Fernandina; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Wyanoke, Isaac Bell, and George B. Upton, for Norfolk, &c.; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; barks Hunter and Laburna, for Queenstown for orders; Aphrodite, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

Bark Welkin, from Palermo, which arrived the 24th inst., reports: Was 37 ds. coming down the Mediterranean, with heavy westerly gales, accompanied with hail, thunder and lightning; Jan. 13, during a northerly gale, close-hauled, and barely fetching through the Straits, not another vessel of any description passing either way, making it impossible to procure any provisions at Gibraltar, it became necessary, before crossing the Atlantic, through detention and stress of weather, to stop at Funchal Roads for supplies; touched there Jan. 18, and sld. again next day; passed Cape Hatteras Feb. 20; since, light N. E. winds.

The steam-ship City of Merida, from Vera Cruz, &c., brings as freight $1,240 412 53 in specie.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Arr. barks Julia, from Banjoewangi; Brothers, from Muscat; Heroine, from Messina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 25.—Arr. steamer Falcon and schr. Mary Stow, from Baltimore. Sld. brig Marcelina, for Barcelona; schr. D. V. Streaker, for Wilmington, N. C.; steamer Champion, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 25.—The schr. White Squall was hauled off the beach today and towed to Norfolk. Passed out, bark Pepita, Richmond, for Rio Grande; brig Ocean Star, Richmond, for Cork; schr. Carrie, Norfolk, for West Indies; barks Templar and Lord Baltimore, for Rio; brig George Latimer, for Porto Rico; Mary E. Rowland, for Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 25.—Arr. barks Maria and Isabel, from Cardenas. Cld. steamers Wyoming, for Philadelphia; San Salvador, for New-York; Montgomery, for New-York; schrs. Othello, for Boston; Iris, for Charleston; M. B. Bramhall, for New-York; brig Mary E. Dana, for Charleston; ship Gaspee, for Cork, Ireland.

VINEYARD HAVEN, formerly Holmes' Hole, Feb. 24, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Amelia, Newcastle, Del., for Newburyport; Carrie, (Br.) Providence, St. John, N. B.; Louie P. Smith, Boston, New-York; Percy, Eastport, do.; Nellie Chase, T. Benedict, Congress and William Arthur, Portland, do.; Adelbert, do. for Georgetown, D. C.; Bedabedec, Rockland, Savannah.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 25.—Cld. steamer Rebecca Clyde, for Baltimore.

Spoken.

Feb. 22, by bark Wavelet, in lat. 37 29, lon. 71 15, brig Minnehaha, (Br.,) from Martinique, for Yarmouth, N. S., 12 ds. out.

No date, lat. 29 12 S., lon. 42 36, ship Rattler, from Manilla, for New-York, 62 ds. out.

Disaster.

NEWBERN, N. C., Feb. 20.—The ship Pontiac, which has been ashore north of Lookout, went to pieces during the gale of Saturday last. Most of her cargo was saved; the balance is reported to be strewn along the beach.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, Feb. 8, schr. Charles Thompson, disg., and schr. Frank Howard, to sail next day.

At Mill River, Ja., Feb. 5, bark Union, (Br.,) Foss, for New-York in 4 ds., and brig Henry Trowbridge, Bursley, for do. in 10 ds.

At Old Providence, Jan. 21, schr. Sophia, for St. Andrews, to sail 4th inst. Schr. Jennie, (of Baltimore,) Jacobs, ldg. for Baltimore, while trading down the coast, in charge of a pilot on 20th of January, was run ashore on Bannana Reef, and was a total loss. The Captain and crew saved.

At Demerara, Feb. 5, bark Chanticleer, from Pensacola, for Rio Janeiro, condemned; bark Robert Mowe, for New-York 6 ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Cunard steam-ship Algeria, Capt. Le Mesurier, from New-York Feb. 15, arrived at Queenstown yesterday, and proceeded to Liverpool.

The steam-ship Thuringia, Capt. Ehlers, from New-York Feb. 14, arrived at Hamburg today.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The steam-ship City of Cork, Capt. Allen, from New-York Feb. 10, for Liverpool, touched at Queenstown today and proceeded.

RUPTURE
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY
DR. S. N. MARSH,
at MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 EAST 14TH-ST. (THIRD DOOR from University-place.) ADULT, YOUTH and INFANT TRUSSES to meet every indication of Hernia or Rupture skillfully applied by DR. MARSH, who is constantly in attendance.
Orthopedical instruments made to order and scientifically applied by Dr. MARSH. Instruments for all physical deformities properly made and carefully adjusted, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Ladies' Silk Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Pile Instruments, Ladies', Gents' and Children's Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, Crutches, &c.
MARSH & CO. still continue their office at No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms, and competent females to wait upon Ladies at BOTH OFFICES. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Wm. Youngblood,
ADVERTISING AGENT,
REMOVED TO
NO. 27 CITY HALL-SQUARE,
(Opposite Tryon-row.)
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